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REMODELING THE CONSTITUTION.

Conservatism consists in holding on to the past with feelings akin to reverence. Radicalism consists in going forth to meet the future, inspired by hope and armed with courage. This is clearly seen in this country by the sentiments with which these two classes regard the Constitution. The Conservatives, without regarding the temporary conditions of political and domestic society out of which it grew; the ephemeral prejudices to which it had to be accommodated; the passing needs to which it was required to minister; the local rivalries and personal ambitions it was designed to adjust; regard it as the acme and sublimation of accomplished statesmanship. Even those compromises with transient sentiments, with local peculiarities, with effervescent envies and jealousies, are confounded in nature and essence with those provisions designed to guard inherent and fundamental rights, concerning whose existence and importance there can, from the nature of the case, be no controversy, and whose recognition and security in the economy of the nation is as indispensable as the maintenance of the vital fluid in the human body. The Radicals, perceiving how the Constitution was adapted to the condition and wants of the generation in which originated; and how those adaptations came to be confounded, as to sacredness and permanence, in the other parts, designed to recognize and enforce what was abiding and universal. How the compromises, as they are termed, only aggravated the evils they were intended to cure, and produced others still more mischievous, feel it expedient to eliminate, to as great a degree as possible, all the elements pertaining exclusively to the age, and to leave only those which are stable because part and parcel of that grand system of political truth, embedded in the enlightened consciousness of all the race, and hence destined to abide forever. By this process, and by this only, can the Constitution be adapted, from age to age, to that ceaseless flow of human life, and experience, and vicissitude, which cannot be resisted, but must be accepted as an integral portion of the common lot of humanity. However the Conservatives may inveigh, and shake their heads, and sigh for the "good old days," long past, they cannot, by any contrivances of political legerdemain, restore them.

One of the most conservative of the religious denominations undertook to to crystalize an existing formula of belief, a current type of speech, and a particular fashion of attire, so that they should endure for all time. So long as the modes adopted remained in vogue, this was easy enough; but in spite of expostulations, entreaties and rebukes, the world would change, and there was no help for it. The conservatism of the Quaker, like all other descriptions thereof, cannot resist the innovations which continually spring up; and each age will assert its right to amend or subvert what it inherits from its forerunner. The world is made so; and though Conservatives may bewail this fact with a sombre pleasure, or curse it with a malignant delight, they cannot abolish it.

The framers of the Constitution were not only cognizant of the existence of this principle, but were too wise to attempt to ignore or baffle it.

The idea of change was recognized in the Constitution, by the provision made for its amendment. True, the right of revision and alteration would have existed with as full effect if it had not been admitted in the instrument, as by the most explicit statement and guarantee of it. In the very nature of things, back of all conventions and supreme over them, man is mightier than any or all his institutions, and not only can, but will, change them at his pleasure. The ancient Medes and Persians, in a spirit of the loftiest arrogance, carried conservatism to its highest pitch. With a self-confidence, never matched before or since, they decreed that their laws, when once made, should never change. What ecstacy must have overflowed the souls of those old Conservatives when, as they fancied, they had succeeded in transforming their mistakes, and predjudices, and hatreds, into enduring granite, destined to last until the fires of the last day should burn down creation. Alas! for them; we look and those institutions are not. Those constitutions and laws that were never to change, have all been swept away. What is left is only the tradition of their infatuation and folly; by which wise men are instructed, but from which dunces learn nothing.

The Conservatives of the United States devote themselves to bewailing the changes recently made in the Constitution. While contradicting all that was generous, elevating and noble in the spirit and conduct of the framers of that document, they cherish all that was bitter, debasing and ignoble in them. Such is conservatismism always. If liberty has made a successful aggression anywhere, they seek to get back of that achievement to the elder despotism, and fall down before it in abject plight.

Certain compromises into which the men of our revolutionary era entered, and which steadily vexed the nation until they culminated in a most gigantic civil war, have been swept away. Instead of welcoming this fructifying tide as the Egyptians do the overflowing of the Nile, and with like reason, our Conservatives give themselves up to lamentations. The old land-marks are submerged, never to appear again, and they are dismayed and distressed equally with the old idolates, whose images of wood and stone were purloined and carried off. Henceforth these Conservatives cannot worship with the old pomp and ceremony the deposed and banished idols of hate and terror, and their hearts are bowed with grief. Like other people, when in affliction, they indulge a dim and shadowy hope that by some inexplicable dispensation the old condition of affairs may be restored; that the blacks may be forced back into their former condition of bondage; that the old masters and their successors may regain their former prestige, with superadded power; and through their ownership of blacks may dominate the nation as of yore. If this consummation could only be reached, they would be in an infinite strait whether to depart in peace or stay and enjoy the congenial darkness and horror.

Some timid Radicals, not accustomed to profound study upon the vast and surprising, and oftimes sudden changes that come over the institutions and destinies of nations, exhibit fears as to the extent to which the late movements have gone, and the consequences already evolved. Their sensitive and undisciplined nerves apprehend a sort of Angola disaster, in which the whole Union shall be thrown off the track, and State, piled upon State, in horrid disorder, shall be burned to ashes in the fires of unquenchable contention. These fail to see that the recognition and defence of rights, no matter how swift and complete, is never to be dreaded as subversive of order but always welcomed as indicative of genuine progress and amelioration. But, if the fact is otherwise; if the recovery and vindication of lost rights do entail evils even of serious magnitude; if fissures are wrought in political fabrics; if many estimable things are crushed and ruined; still, the tempests that shake society are on the whole desirable. No man prays that the atmosphere may no longer be agitated by winds, because tornadoes sometimes break from restraint and mow broad swarths along the ground; or that the ocean shall never again be lashed into fury because rich argosies are wrecked and lost in the violence of gales. These agitations are part of the indispensable economy of the world; promote its purity and serenity; and render it habitable. Conservatives may deplore such exhibitions of force; may essay to stop the elements when they muster their wings for the onset; and may imagine they could devise a better plan and conduct to more harmonious results; they may derive ample satisfaction from contemplating their own superior wisdom; but all their self-vaunting will not set aside the ordination of the Creator that agitation is the essential condition of growth, and growth indispensable to the perfection of nature.

DEMOCRACY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The maxim that "Revolutions never go backwards," is frequently controverted, but never in the large or totality, but in the minute and special. It is conceded by all observers that the ebb and flow of the life of nations hold analogy, in some particulars, to the constant rise and fall of oceanic tides; or, rather, to the current of a mighty river, that now rushes down a precipitous incline, now disappears underneath the sand, now winds around the base of an acclivity, now makes a torturous path through the soft alluvial of a broad valley, now falls into an eddy and seems to turn back upon itself, now sweeps majestically onwards for many a league in direct and full flow, and now divides, seeking the sea by many outlets. Whatever temporary or incidental appearances may indicate to the contrary, there is, on the whole, a constant though not uniform progress.

This idea may readily be verified and its accuracy demonstrated by a careful study of British history. To superficial cognition, it appears that what was gained during the protracted parliamentary struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy and the Protectorate of CROMWELL, was lost at the Restoration. But whoever searches beneath the surface finds indubitable evidence that, notwitstanding the seeming violence of the reaction, most of the essential ameliorations that had been accomplished actually remained. Not a branch that had been lopped from the tree of feudalism was ever so replaced as to be vitalized by the parent sap and start into renewed efflorescence. The austerity of Puritanism was, indeed, contemned, and the rein given to a wild and delirious license, but this touched no more than the rough rind, while the pith and substance remained secure. Since then, particular periods may be noted in which Prerogative seemed to gain upon Liberty, but these retrogressions were of short duration, and when the stream of events, escaping from incidental hindrances, resumed its normal flow, its velocity was so increased as to afford abundant compensation for its previous backwardness.

During the last hundred years the progress made towards the full enfranchisement of the masses has been steady and surprising. This progress has been felt in every department of activity—in politics, in religion, in education, in business, and even in pleasures. At first the nobility succeeded in wrenching the government out of the exclusive control of the Crown; then the gentry disputed the authority of the nobility, and at length the larger share to themselves; and now the laboring classes are loudly demanding a recognition of their rights in the premises, and cannot for a considerable period be resisted.

So far has this movement been carried that the necessity for a thorough revision of the educational system is generally felt and will soon be carried. This revision, when it shall come, will recognize the right of each child to a good primary education at the expense of the whole. This is not a small matter; nor does it stand disconnected and apart as many foolishly imagine. The system of education adopted in each particular country must and will comport, in the long run, with the form of government prevailing therein. The Papal government will concern itself chiefly in the education of priests; and this because it is a theocracy, ruling in the name of God, not for the benefit of the people, but for its own. Russia is a military desrotism, and its system of instruction is designed to furnish forth soldiers; a few to command, and the many to obey. So long as Great Britain was an oligarchical State, its instructional scheme was devised and directed to develop and equip an aristocracy. In these several instances the systems of education are logical; that is, they are suited to the nature of the case. It is apparent, therefore, that whenever a government takes the education of the masses in hand, with the intention of furnishing each for the duties of life at the cost of all, it has passed under the control of the democratic element. The men who direct it may not see this distinctly; may entertain the notion that by making concessions they are gaining time and power, to throttle the popular aspirations; and may even delude themselves till they are actually pushed from their stools; but the education of all implies that all are to participate, and on equal terms, in the management of national affairs.

The Trade Unions present another indication of the same tendency. Not that we justify or excuse all that these organizations have done. That they have adopted arson and murder as regular instrumentalities has been proved beyond the possibility of cavil or question. It absolutely makes the blood run cold to read the narration of the atrocities systematically resorted to by them to intimidate or punish such as refuse to submit to their exactions. Let it be hoped that this is only the frenzy of their newly acquired strength, and that experience will instruct them into wiser and humaner methods.

But, into whatever terrible excesses the Unions have run, they are certainly disciplining the laboring classes into many of the attributes of self-government. In these bodies they are learning to reflect, discuss, decide, upon their own wants, privileges and rights; to challenge, weigh and set aside prescriptive demands made on them. Herein are all the germs of civil freedom. The manifestation may be crude, imperfect, fitful, wild, or cruel; but vast and beneficial consequences have proceeded from causes still more umpromising at their inception.

How powerful these Unions have become is seen in the fact that though constantly resorting to most brutal crimes against innocent individuals, the government does not dare lay its interdict upon them. The Courts make some inquisitions. Parliamentary Commissions search into the very depth of the offences and spread the horrible evidence before the nation; but the authorities do not dare put forth their hands and break up the combinations. The Unions have become formidable to the government.

It has happened, from the beginning of the world, in almost all lands, that the civil administration has been in alliance with the ecclesiastical. As best they could, the powers of this world have entered into treaty with the powers of the world to come, for mutual profit. The known have wished the sanction of the unknown; and the spiritual have delighted to be armed with the carnal might of the physical. Even in exceptional cases, as in the United States, where this tendency is formally repudiated, it is not difficult for practical observers to detect traces of it, latent indeed, but ready upon inducement to spring into surprising activity. BYRON coarsely averred that most of the churches in England had shammed on this question, and all but the Church as by law established had made a "damned poor bargain of it." But scarcely was he laid in his grave when Lord GREY, speaking in Parliament, as Prime Minister, gave the prelates of that Church solemn warning to "set their house in order." He was not hostile; but looking from the hight of intelligence that he occupied he discerned the future.

That Great Britain is now agitated most profoundly is too obvious to be contradicted. Signs of unusual and portentous ferment are thrown up in all departments of society. Various elements, acting independently, are giving serious alarm to the governing classes. If these elements shall coalesce upon a common basis of action, they will become irresistible. Whatever may be the issue in this respect, it is apparent that the spirit of genuine democracy is rapidly gaining on caste and privilege, and that the day of complete political emancipation may suddenly arrive.

CHRONIC AND CRIMINAL INSANE.

Last winter a proposition was before the Legislature of this Commonwealth for the erection of an additional Hospital for the Custody and Treatment of the Insane. It failed, but will probably be renewed this year. When it was under consideration the suggestion was offered that the new house should be devoted mainly if not exclusively to the chronic insane. The argument was that the removal of the class of incurable patients from the present houses would afford ample room for the accommodation of fresh cases, and would afford larger facilities for treatment and cure. It was easy to see how removing a large number of inmates would make room for others, but it was not apparent, in view of the pretty rigid classification of patients in the different wards, uniformly pursued, how recent cases would be benefited by the separation.

The National Association of Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, at the meeting held in Washington in 1866, had this topic under consideration, and while a few of the members expressed themselves in favor of the separation, by a very decided vote, it was resolved—

"That insane persons considered curable, and those supposed incurable, should not be provided for in separate establishments."

Recent cases of insanity are always by far the most expensive to take care of. The additional attention required, because of greater inclination to injure or destroy clothing, furniture, &c., and the means necessarily employed to prevent this inclination, are the causes of much of the increased outlay. If no chronic patients are in a hospital, by whom the mischievous tendencies of recent patients are watched, double the number of attendants would have to be employed or the troublesome ones would have to be locked in their rooms the greater part of the time.

We made recently an incidental allusion to Dr. HOWE's proposition to adopt in Massachusetts what is known as the Gheel System, under which insane patients are scattered in villages and treated by peasants. All the witnesses do not coincide with the Doctor either in describing the treatment or in estimating the efficacy of it. Some of these report that the "unrestricted freedom" allowed, is enjoyed with chains dangling from the ancles. Often they are confined in uncomfortable quarters in the peasants' dwellings. Unless all experience elsewhere in the treatment of the insane has only resulted in misunderstanding the nature of the disease, and consequently the means for assuaging it, all this would be expected.

Besides, if we are correctly informed, the authorities have given up the distinctive principle of their treatment, by the erection, within the last few years, of what is called an Infirmary, to which all patients are taken and retained for a period, and in which all who prove excited or troublesome are permanently confined. If this is not an abandonment of the whole principle of "unrestricted freedom" we can hardly imagine what would be.

Under such circumstances it is most improbable that any departure will be made in Pennsylvania from the system now in operation; but that an additional Hospital, whenever it shall be erected, will be conducted substantially as those now in existence are. That another institution is required is well known to all persons who have taken pains to acquaint themselves with the facts of the case.

At the last session of the Legislature a very few of the members endorsed their ignorance or heartlessness by deriding all public provision for the insane. Their notion seemed to be that it was better that insane persons should be permitted to roam at large until it was demonstrated the safety of the public was imperilled by such freedom, and that then the responsibility of confining and attending upon them should devolve upon family friends, or, perhaps, that they should be driven out from among us as those were in early days who were reported to be possessed of devils. For the credit of the Commonwealth it is to be hoped that no members of the new Legislature will be found entertaining so crude and inhuman views on this important subject.

THE municipal election in Allegheny, held yesterday, resulted in the election of the Union Republican nominees for Mayor and Director of the Poor. Both branches of the City Council will be largely Republican.

OUR BOYS.

What becomes of the boys, the news-boys, the boot-blacks, the gamins of our streets? We see them daily at every corner, and perhaps become familiar with their quaint faces and shrill voices. Most of us get into the way of thinking of them as we would of a post or a cellar door, a thing that is necessarily there, but why it is so we never reflect. Try for once a little different course. It may amuse you. The next time one accosts you in the Postoffice, say something kind or polite to him, and see how the hard old face softens into that of a boy, how the sheer astonishment will serve to show you that this is a human being, and no mere thing. And what becomes of him? The boys we used to hear yelling out the news of a steamer's arrival during the Italian war of '59 are men now, and the boys who howl over the dreadful "'sp'osions" or "all about the murder" now-a-days must sooner or later outgrow their occupations. And what then? Some of the old boys have grown to be well-to-do citizens, have worked their way up to positions in the town. But these are the exceptions, the Napoleons of the class; others have no doubt learned trades, and are now earning their bread honestly and uprightly. But these are all the news-boys of the past, and we fear that the energy and vim of the present race may be turned in another and bad direction. A few weeks ago we saw a knot of them in a corner, all ears listening while one read the filthy details of a filthy crime, from a periodical, whose aim is to delineate the most disgusting scenes, and to make heroes of criminals and to call crime heroism; there were boys from eight years old up, all listening with relish to the story; all seemingly perfectly familiar with similar ones; all impatient for the conclusion. Again we see numbers of them every week on tip toe before the pictorial displays of news dealers, devouring the wood cuts and spelling out the legends beneath. These are their colleges and their text books; what can we hope will be their diplomas? What can we expect shall become of these boys? Can the few bright examples of prosperity and success, achieved by former members of their class, be sufficient to destroy the effects of the trash which forms their literature? We fear not. And yet we think something might be done for them; an antidote for this literary poison might be furnished. As their inquisitive minds thirst for knowledge, it might be furnished in another form. Why could there not be a street boys library here, as there is one for apprentices in Philadelphia, and another in Boston? A free library of good, stout books, not tracts, or tract-like books, for boys will not read them, but good, stout, *entertaining* books, such as Oliver Optic, Mayne Reid, or Miss Bowman know how to write, gain the attention of the reader and gradually instil morality or useful knowledge; not those which pound down a ton of morals with a straw of story. If these could be furnished we would have hopes that the poisonous weeklies might be counteracted, not otherwise; and we do not doubt that there are enough of such volumes lying idle among the toys of grown up children to work a great good if properly applied. Surely we think something can be done for these waifs, and surely the thing is worth a trial.

THE RESTORATION OF MR. STANTON to his position in the War Department threatens to entail serious consequences. The President, stubborn and determined, has resolved to hold no intercourse with him, and our advices state that a proclamation announcing this fact is forthcoming. We do not partake of any alarm from the situation. MR. STANTON can, and will, retain the office from which he was originally only suspended, the threatening movements of the President to the contrary notwithstanding. But while he holds his position it will virtually amount to little, as MR. JOHNSON can ignore the fact of occupation, and refusing to admit him into the Cabinet, can render his position anything but pleasant. Then, again, the President can transact all of his business as Commander-in-Chief of the Army through General GRANT and other officers without so much as consulting MR. STANTON, who will be left with occupation gone. Powerless to set aside the mandate of the Senate, embittered beyond expression towards the reinstated Secretary, and defeated in his efforts to keep the war portfolio out of the hands of his mortal enemy, it is hardly conceivable to what degree of desperation the President may drift. But he is checkmated, and his true friends will advise him to accept things as he now finds them, and to pass the few remaining months of his political life in peace and quiet.

GEN. W. W. IRWIN, of Beaver county, was yesterday elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer. The western delegates held together, and as a right due this end of the State demanded his election, and secured it. The new Treasurer will bring with him into the office an unblemished private character, a fair political and military record, and large business experience and financial abilities. He will prove a worthy successor to Mr. Kemble, the outgoing Treasurer, whose administration of affairs has been highly satisfactory to all parties, and whose abilities and personal qualities have rendered him not only an efficient and honest public officer, but likewise an especial favorite with all those with whom he has had business dealing.

INASMUCH as the Senate refused to concur in the action of the President, suspending Mr. Stanton from office, that gentleman yesterday took peaceable possession, General Grant very generously retiring and surrendering the portfolio to the rightful occupant. The noble, disinterested course of the soldier hero will commend itself to the thinking public. It is not probable that Mr. Stanton, after receiving endorsement from the Senate, will resign, nor is it likely that the President will continue the war urged on him, as he will be shrewd enough to discover that that course only serves to render the Secretary more popular in the estimation of the people.

THE Railroad Committee of the House at Harrisburg, has been announced, with Mr. George Wilson, of this city, as Chairman. As constituted it is strongly Free Railroad. Speaker Davis, in that respect, has fully redeemed his pledge on the subject, in making his appointments. There will be little or no opposition to the passage of a liberal Free Railroad law in the House, but it will be fought in the Senate by those in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

OUR able correspondent at Harrisburg clearly explains the motives which animated the House in refusing to hear or order the publication of the Governor's message. That document was extensively published previous to its presentation to the body refusing to hear it, and was regarded as "dead matter," and hence, without meaning any disrespect to Governor Geary, the members refused to hear it read.

HON. GEORGE V. LAWRENCE, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has been seriously ill at Washington since December last, suffering from a bronchial affection. His many friends will be pleased to learn that he is now rapidly recovering his health.

EPHEMERIS.

—Famine is devastating Tunis.

—Small-pox is on the increase in Chicago.

—Basil Duke is not for Pendleton for President.

—There were 427 deaths in New York last week.

—A beastly exhibition—a menagerie.—*Exchange.*

—The walruss in the London Zoological gardens is dead.

—Mrs. Littlefield, aged 106 years, died in Maine last week.

—Philadelphia supports eight soup-houses for the feeding of the poor.

—Last year 413 brown stone front buildings were put up in Brooklyn.

—The old original Hutchison family is making a concertising tour in Iowa.

—A baby was born with two front teeth two weeks ago in Des Moines, Iowa.

—There are one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes in the Astor library.

—There are more than two million dollars' worth of factories in Minneapolis.

—The heavy ice sunk a schooner laden with lumber in Baltimore on Friday.

—330,000 men and boys are constantly employed in the coal mines of Great Britain.

—Charles Dickens has already cleared sixty thousand dollars by his readings in this country.

—Last week five centenarians died in New Orleans; the youngest was 101, and the eldest 111 years old.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague again receives on Saturday afternoons; her receptions last year were a success.

—Since the purchase of Russian America Siberian Sables sell at half their former price in San Francisco.

—There is one thing among many in life to try men more than any other. It is a jury.—*Exchange.*

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at Pike's Opera House on the opening night.

—The celebration of midnight mass on Christmas eve was prohibited in London. Cause, fear of the Fenians.

—A Nashville public school was closed on Friday for want of fuel. School directors down there must be penurious.

—Among the members of the Minnesota Legislature there is but one bachelor, and he is only in the Lower House.

—There were but 127 deaths in the city of Raleigh, N. C., during the year 1867. Seventy-three of these were negroes.

—Twenty-eight negroes stole $5,980 in gold out of a sugar hogshead in Alabama. The owner had put it there for safe keeping.

—Rich beds of iron ore and coal have recently been developed in Tennessee along the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

—To economise, is to draw in as much as possible. The ladies apply this art to their persons and the result is a very small waste.—*Exchange.*

—Seals have been seen in Newport bay during the last week. Since the purchase of Alaska we suppose they feel at home in this country.

—A tobacco box which onee belonged to Ben. Franklin was presented, on New Year's day, to the editor of the Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle.*

—A wild bear made its appearance in the streets of Lancastar the other day, and several wild people immediately made their disappearance.

—Twenty-two thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the erection of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago.

The ram Green Mountain, owned in Middleburg, Vt., and valued at $10,000, is dead. It was generally believed to be the best stock sheep in the world.

—On the 28th inst., a Convention of all the Presbyterian churches of Warren, Erie, Crawford, Venango and Mercer counties, will be held at Meadville.

—A negro in Selma, Alabama, shot another through the heart on Christmas day. It was another case of pointing a gun which was supposed to be unloaded.

—The druggist Stigel, in St. Louis, who was struck on the head with a hatchet on the night of the 2d instant, as he was going through a dark hall in his own house, died last week from the effects of the wound. His wife is suspected by some of being the murderess.

—The Pennsylvania State Temperance Association will meet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 18th, at which time the reports of the various officers will be submitted. During the same week there will be held, at the same city, a general convention of all friends of Temperance.

—There are in Philadelphia 80,830 brick houses, 6,835 stone buildings, and 13,819 frame ones; there are also a few iron buildings, making the total number of houses of all materials 101,504. Among these are 385 churches, 208 public schools, 45 religious schools, 1,263 factories, and 60 public institutions.

—Some specimens of the new French coin have been brought to this country by Professor Ruggles; on one side is stamped, five dollars, twenty-five francs; on the other side is the head of Napoleon. This is the first step to a universal coin standard. If the English would make their sovereigns equal our five dollar pieces, all the other maratime nations would soon follow.

—Somebody says editors are poor, whereupon an exchange remarks: "Humbug. Here are we, editor of a country paper, fairly rolling in wealth. We have a good office, a double-barreled rifle, seven suits of clothes, three kittens, a Newfoundland pup, two gold watches, thirteen day and two night shirts, carpets on our floors, a pretty wife, own one corner lot, have ninety-three cents in cash; are out of debt, and have no rich relatives. If we are not wealthy it is a pity."

—At a recent meeting of prostitutes and others, held in New York, Rev. Mr. Muhlenburgh preached from the text "Go and Sin no more." The vast audience listened with almost breathless attention as the speaker portrayed the villainy of our respectable fornicators and the anguish of their victims. Even the most fallen at times shed tears of penitence. Society is wrong, Christian churches are not doing their duty. When Mr. Muhlenburgh had ceased speaking, Mr. Beecher said that he never felt more deeply than now the importance of this work of the Midnight Mission. The most brazen and loathsome were once as pure and innocent as a mother's babe, and were loved as dearly, and he felt that the same blood that was shed for us was shed for the poor street-walker.

—Rev. Henry Blanchard lectured in New York recently to the dry goods clerks. Alluding to various beneficial associations, he urged the clerks to form their own special societies, and expressed his belief that total abstinence should be one of the conditions of membership. Meetings were necessary, and discussions and lectures. He also recommended young men to co-operate in carrying on business for themselves, and urged that aid be given to those who desired to buy land. Never was a better opportunity than now to obtain good land in the Southern and Western States. Societies were needed to carry out the emigration plan, and he believed they might be formed all over the country with a head department in New York. In conclusion he appealed to the clerks for immediate action in the co-operation and emigration movement.

What the Inventor of Nitro-Glycerine Says.

Mr. A. Nobel, the inventor of nitro-glycerine, writes from Hamburg to the London *Times*:

"It is high time that the public should know that nitro-glycerine has won its battle over prejudice, and obtained far too firm a footing in several countries ever to be banished from use unless it be by something better. The want of that useful knowledge has been the real cause of the late accident, for no one surely would attempt to store an explosive substance in a city unless unreasonable fear threw an obstacle in the way of conveying it to and storing it in its proper place. My own printed precautions, lately produced at the trial, are the best proof how strongly I object to that unreasonable mode of storing; but the puerile refusal to receive it in a powder magazine may place an agent in a very embarrassed situation. Instead of adopting every measure to paralyze the circulation of a powerful and useful agent, it were far better to follow the example of Mr. Warrington Smythe in enlightening the public as to its use, thus making it a beneficial instrument for the development of our mineral wealth.

"It is not to be wondered at that the immense accidents of Aspinwall and San Francisco led to rigorous measures restricting the transportation of nitro-glycerine; but in Sweden and Norway that substance was already so favorably known, and had got into such constant use, that the excitement abroad had no influence on the liberal regulations there, and until this day it is freely carried by rail in both countries, nor has it led to a single accident.

"In Germany, also, before the prohibition took place, thousands of parcels containing nitro glycerine, were sent by rail, without causing the least damage.

"On the other hand, we find upon inquiry that accidents have only occurred when nitro-glycerine was transported under a wrong declaration. Such was the case at Aspinwall and San Francisco, and it is only too natural that such unwarrantable neglect should lead to calamities. It is the same with gunpowder. Whenever people convey an explosive material the first thing they ought to know is its nature.

"Looking over the list of those minor accidents of which the cause has been clearly ascertained, which unfortunately with explosives is but rarely the case, we are forced to admit that the substance has been strangely abused.

"In five cases congealed nitro-glycerine has been melted purposely over fire.

"In three cases a red-hot poker has been inserted into the oil in order to melt it.

"In one case a man kept a cartridge with a percussion cap and fuse affixed and lighted in his hand until it blew it off.

"In one instance a man stood watching the burning of a fuse inserted into nitro-glycerine until it went off and hurt him.

"In one case a captain set fire to a sailing vessel with a cargo of nitro-glycerine, and people went on board to extinguish the fire, but saved themselves, seeing what was the cargo, and the ship was eight hours on fire before it blew up, which could not possibly have been the case with gunpowder.

"In one instance two workmen, while filling cartridges with nitro-glycerine at the light of a tallow candle, set fire to some gunpowder strewed on the floor, but found time to save themselves and carry away considerable quantities of nitro-glycerine before the explosion took place.

"In one case two leaky canisters, full of nitro-glycerine, were soldered under continual reports produced by the heating of drops leaking out, but caused no accident.

"In one case a captain of artillery was hammering on a shell filled with nitro-glycerine until it exploded and killed him.

"In one case a man took to greasing the wheels of his wagon with nitro-glycerine, knowing what it was, and it went all right until it struck hard against something, and the wheel went to pieces.

"In one case it was burnt in a lamp as an improvement on petroleum.

"We ought to look leniently on such accidents, and give them the greatest possible publicity in order to make them serve as a warning against similar attempts. But it is taking a very narrow view of the matter to try to check improvement on the plea of accidents. There is, indeed, a very easy way of getting rid of them; we need only prohibit the use of steam, fire, poisonous substances, cutting tools, firearms explosives, &c., and return to those days when ignorance and safety went lovingly hand in hand. But unless civilization is to be stopped we cannot possible confine the community to those articles only which it is impossible or even difficult to abuse. Something must be left to the understanding, and it is an excellent regulator. Thus, for instance, phosphorus, one of the most dangerous poisons and combustibles, is in every child's hand, and yet does but little harm."

The Great Monastery in Iowa.

We have already spoken of the new Cistercian monastery at New Melleary, Iowa. The Dubuque *Times* contains a full description:

"The site selected for the new buildings is about 100 feet south of the present monastery. The main buildings will be four in number, and will be erected in the form of a square, surrounding a court 108 feet long by the same in width. They will be of stone, each superstructure being 32 feet high, resting on bases 12 feet deep. The southern wing of the cloister will be the most imposing edifice, as it is to be the church. It will be, with the sacristy, 357 feet long, and within it will be five chapels, each named after a saint of the Cistercian order. At the end of it a tower will rise to the height of 200 feet. The church proper will be 180 feet long and 30 feet in width. Its chapel will be 50 by 30 feet. The main structure of the east side of the cloister will be 96 feet long. The building at the north of the square will be 214 feet long. The west building will be a handsome edifice, 128 feet long, with two stories 16 and 15 feet in height.

"This monastery, or cloister, will cover nearly three acres of ground. The details of its plan are copied from the order of architecture used by the Cistercians in the eleventh century, embracing much of the Gothic style. It will be a noble pile. As a monastery, it will be by far the largest of any order of monks in America. There are few in Catholic Europe which are of larger dimensions. Duplicates of the plans were sent to France to the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order last September for approval. They were adopted without any alteration, and the head of the order wrote to the Abbott of New Mellersy that it would be the most perfect institution of the Cistercian Order in the world.

"Excavation for the foundation was commenced several weeks ago. Between three and four thousand perch of stone have been quarried and are already on the ground. The stone used will be broken ashlar, with cut stone dressings for all the openings, the string and belt courses, the water tubes, buttresses, corners, water tubes on chimneys, and the capstones. The window frames are to be of stone, and the sash of lead. Stained glass is to be used. It is hoped that every building will be ready for occupancy by the first of June, 1870. The cost of the cloister is estimated at over $200,000."

The Year 1868—Interesting Chronological Eras.

The year 1868, which comprises the latter part of the 92d and the beginning of the 93d year of the Independence of the United States of America; corresponds to the year 6581 of the Julian period; 7376-7 of the Byzantine era; 5628-9 of the Jewish era; 2621 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2615 since the beginning of the Era of Nabonassar, which has been assigned to Wednesday, the 26th of February, of the 3,967th year of the Julian period; corresponding, according to the chronologists, to the 747th, and according to the astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ; 2644 of the Olympiads, or the third year of the 661st Olympiad, commencing July, 1866, if we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775½ years before Christ, or near the beginning of July of the year 3938 of the Julian period; 2180 of the Grecian era or the era of the Seleucidæ; 1584 of the era of Diocletian; 1285 of the Mahommedan era, or the era of Hegira, which begins on the 20th of July, 1768; January 1, is the 2,403,333d day since the commencement of the Julian period.

PARAFFINE AS A LUBRICATOR FOR HEATED MACHINERY.—A suitable lubricator for hot-air engines and others, where portions of the apparatus are raised to a high temperature, has been a great desideratum, the ordinary oils under the circumstances becoming clogs, rather than aids to the motion of the machinery. A French Engineer now recommends Paraffine very positively as answering all the purposes required. The article need not be very pure; a mixture with other fatty substances answering a very good purpose.

WASHINGTON.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

The Johnson-Stanton Imbroglio—The Worth of Current Rumors—How Sensations are Started—Grant and the President—Our Members—The Health of Mr. Williams—The Land Office, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1868.

When I arrived in this city yesterday, I found Senators, Representatives, and politicians generally, excited intensely over the issue of the Johnson-Stanton case in the Senate. The telegraph has already informed you that the Senate, by a vote of 25 to 6, has vindicated Mr. Stanton, and that he is now discharging the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War. In the midst of many congratulations in the War Office this morning, a gentleman remarked, facetiously, "The Secretary of War was not dead; he only slept."

Mr. Stanton's private office was thronged during yesterday and to-day by crowds of Senators, Representatives, officers high in rank in the army, and private citizens, who repaired thither to pay their respects and welcome the Secretary on his return to his former position. All of these gentlemen expressed their highest satisfaction with the action of the Senate. Indeed, I have not heard of or seen any Republican who has expressed dissatisfaction at the result.

ABOUT RUMORS.

We frequently find great fault with newspaper correspondents, located at Washington, for the contradictory dispatches which they send to their respective journals—for telegraphing one thing to-day and a quite different thing to-morrow. The experience, however, of a short residence in the "city of magnificent distances" teaches us to be somewhat sparing in our criticisms. About nine or ten o'clock at night the janitors and clerks of the different departments begin to circulate among the hotels and public places of the city. Each one gives a report of what has transpired in the department with which he is connected during the day. But different lines of policy, in relation to the same subject, may have been indicated in the same department at different hours of the same day, and if the same individual is not cognizant of them all, of course different reports will emanate from the same office. At the late hour of the night, at which these reports are received, and even if they were received earlier, it would be impossible so to sift them as to get the real state of matters.

This was the case yesterday. Speaking hyperbolically, I could have telegraphed a thousand rumors to you last night, as regards what the President is going to do, and Mr. Stanton is going to do; but, so far as I can learn, neither of them has determined yet what he will do. There may have been some foundation for the report which, in all probability, was telegraphed to some of the eastern and western papers, that the Secretary of War was going to send in his resignation, to take effect when "a successor shall have been appointed and confirmed." This may even have been written, but I am positive that up till noon to-day it was not sent to the President, and, for reasons which I will not state here, it is not likely it will for some time. I think Mr. Stanton will be guided altogether in the course he will pursue by the advice of the Republicans in Congress.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT WILL DO.

Again, as to the reports in circulation in regard to what President Johnson will do, nobody, I think, knows anything outside the immediate circle of his counsellors. Perhaps no definite policy has as yet been fixed upon. There are some who say, "the crisis is at hand, and the President is about to perpetrate some terrible political crime." It is to be hoped, however, that this is all imagination. Notwithstanding it is reported that he gives vent to his denunciations of Congress, especially since Monday, in language that would not be considered worthy of a place in the moral vocabulary, I have some hope that he will allow himself to be influenced by wiser counsel than that under which he may have acted hitherto. It would be a great blessing to the country if there were harmony between the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. But I need not conceal the fact that there are many here who do not think it possible that harmony can ever be restored to them.

The proclamation of the President, which was reported yesterday as about to be issued, ordering all the business pertaining to the War Department to be transacted through the General of the Army, has not, up to this writing, been promulgated.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The report that General Grant is to be court martialed for surrendering the office to Mr. Stanton, is simply ridiculous. By whom shall he be tried and for what? Is the Secretaryship of the War Office a civil or military office?

General Grant, by his graceful surrender of the keys and papers immediately on the action of the Senate in the matter, has done more to define his position than if he had made a five hour's speech. All the odium that attaches to his acceptance of the Secretaryship *ad interim*, has now been removed, and he now stands, as a member of the House expressed it this morning, twenty-five per cent. higher in the estimation of Republicans than he did two days ago. I think there can be no doubt that his desire is to carry out the will of the law-making power.

OUR MEMBERS.

I have met General Moorhead, General Cameron, Hon. Thomas Williams, and "Honest John," (who is after some person, I have forgotten whom, with a sharp stick in the form of a searching investigation,) from Westmoreland. All these gentlemen seem to be attentive to their duties and courteous to their constituents and visitors. After so much buttonholing, hand shaking, importuning and boring as I have seen them endure, I could not help coming to the conclusion that if either Phillips, Negley, Howard, or "any other man," should be sent here as the successor of our present able representative, General Moorhead, he will not find it either a pleasant or an easy position.

I am sorry to see that Hon. Thomas Williams is not in the enjoyment of robust health. He is a man of gigantic intellect, and, I think, has no superior in the present House. He is accompanied by one of his daughters, as amiable, accomplished and genial a young lady as we have met.

General Moorhead is enjoying a visit from his eldest daughter and one of his daughters-in-law. When I saw Miss Moorhead in this region last she was performing eminent service to our sick and wounded soldiers in connection with the Sanitary Commission. Her deeds of kindness then shown are no doubt remembered by many brave soldiers yet.

THE LAND OFFICE.

I visited the Land Office on business, and cannot speak in terms too strong of the kindness and attention which I received from Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, the Commissioner. It is really a pleasure to visit him. He does what is asked at once and in such a way as to show that it is not disagreeable to him to oblige. He is now preparing a map to accompany his annual report, the like of which has never been published in any country. It is to be hoped that a large number of them will be struck off. The map will be a bird's eye view of the United States and the world.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Bion Bradbury, Collector of Customs at Portland and Falmouth, Me., vice Israel Washburne, Jr., whose commission expires on the 19th inst.; John G. Clarke, Iowa, receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, vice Thomas Seely, resigned; Joseph M. Nibbling, Postmaster, Findley, Ohio, to fill vacancy.

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1868.

OUTRAGE IN TENNESSEE—REVENUE COLLECTOR SHOT.

Letters have been received at the office of Interal Revenue, dated Tullahoma, Tennessee, January 6th and 11th, from T. O. Crofford, Revenue Inspector, and James Ramsey Collector for the Third District of that State, giving information in regard to the danger experienced by them in attending to business regarding the illicit distillation, and with particular allusion to a case which has but recently occured in that District, where a party, who was in arrears to the Government for taxes due to the amount of one thousand dollars, had resisted the Collector making a distrain upon him for the indebtedness. It appears that after the distrain had been accomplished, and the Collector and Inspector had left the premises, they were followed and attacked by the party who had been distrained, accompanied by others, and that the Inspector was shot and wounded. Other outrages were perpetrated. It does not appear from the correspondence that the offending parties have yet been molested, either by military or civil process.

A letter from the Inspector, of the 11th inst., reports that since his being wounded several illicit distilleries were in operation in the Third District of the State. Information has also reached the Department of the resistance made to the revenue officers in the discharge of their duty in suppressing illicit distilleries in the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tennessee. Vigorous measures have been instituted by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the arrest and punishment of the parties committing the outrages.

CONCERNING MANUFACTURES.

The House Committee on Manufactures has authorized its chairman to report a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the periodical publication of the relative values of imports on foreign and domestic accounts, and what proportion of capital invested in such importing business and the profits therefrom pays taxes to this Government—distinguishing between raw materials and manufactured, and specifying the relative values of such imports warehoused on foreign and home account.

REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE.

The Committee on Retrenchment has in preparation an important bill, which will be reported in a few days. It makes a number of reforms in the civil service of the Government both at home and abroad, and will accomplish the purpose sought to be attained by the bill now before the Senate, proposing reforms in the Consular service.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that Sun Set Cox will be rejected in the Committee on Foreign Relations as Minister to Austria. Only one Republican member will vote for him, Patterson, of New Hampshire. Senator Sherman denies that he intends to vote for Cox's confirmation.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

At a meeting of the Ordnance Committee to-day, it was decided to prepare a report of the labors of the Committee up to this time, for presentation to Congress. Generals Logan and Butler will write the report, which will probably be ready next week. In the meantime, no further testimony will be taken by the Committee. It is expected that a bill will be introduced with the report making some important reforms in the administration of the Ordnance Bureau.

STANTON PETITIONED NOT TO RESIGN.

Republican members of the Senate and House, this afternoon, are circulating and signing a paper requesting Mr. Stanton to remain in the War Office and not tender his resignation at this time. The impression now is that President Johnson will not recognize Mr. Stanton in any official capacity, but transact all business pertaining to the War Department through the headquarters of the armies and the officer in command, and in no event will any order issued by Mr. Stanton be recognized as official. It does not appear that Gen. Grant had any consultation with the President relative to what action should be taken in case the Senate should refuse to sustain Mr. Stanton's suspension.

MUNICIPAL THANKS FOR STANTON'S RESTORATION.

In the Common Council to-day a resolution of thanks to the Senate for the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton occasioned a long discussion and bitter denunciation of the latter by the Democrats, which was terminated by the hour of adjournment.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Bingham intends to call the previous question on the reconstruction bill to-morrow, and if possible cut off all amendments.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

The House Foreign Committee to-day discussed a bill providing for some protection for American citizens abroad, without reaching a conclusion.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

The House Committee on Currency had a long session to-day on Mr. Blaine's bill allowing the taxation of shares of national Banks by States.

RE-ISSUE OF U. S. NOTES URGED.

A delegation of Western bankers is here urging the re-issue of United States notes that have been withdrawn in the contraction of currency.

MR. STANTON WILL REMAIN WAR SECRETARY.

Mr. Stanton intends to remain in office at all hazards, and the President, it is said, on the authority of those about him, will not resort to any extreme measures.

NOMINATIONS PASSED UPON.

The Senate confirmed Edward B. McPherson as Receiver of Public Moneys at Booneville, Mo., and rejected Samuel P. Daniels, do., at Indianapolis.

STANTON'S ORDERS HONORED.

The Treasury Department to-day duly honored two of Secretary Stanton's requisitions upon it for public purposes.

ANNEXATION OF ST. THOMAS.

By cable from Santiago de Cuba the the Secretary of State is informed the people of St. Thomas and St. Johns have voted enthusiastically for annexation to the United States, only twenty voting in the negative.

GRANT IN THE HOUSE.

General Grant was on the floor of the House to-day for some time, and was the centre of attraction among the members.

Dramatic Pictures.

Bacchus and Minerva sit enthroned together in what is denominated the "Green Room" of George F. Browne, in the Fourth avenue. Upon the votaries of the vinous god, who quaff and puff within the precincts of this temple, the forms and features of those whose story makes up the charm of histrionic legend, look down from the gilded niches in monitory silence, and recall the enchantments which in days gone by their genius yielded. Among them are the sharp, bold face of the [illegible] Wallack; the deep, dark eyes and towering brow of the living Booth; the chaste and classic outline of the departed Kean; the droll physiognomy of Davidge; the gifted and versatile Brougham; the indomitable Laura Keene; the lamented Edmund Taylor; the lost, but not forgotten, Collins; the immortal Garrick; the eccentric Elder Booth; Dibden, Macready, John Drew, the ponderous Forrest, Hackett, Brooke, Davenport, Farren, Smith, Mowatt, Dean, Cushman, and nearly eleven hundred others are all here on exhibition for the lovers of the drama, and the thousands of others who share in their admiration of the talents of those men, dead or living, who have held in so many ways the "mirror up to Nature," and represented before the footlights of two continents the foibles and follies, the wit and wisdom, the shame and glory of our common humanity. New York has long needed a complete dramatic picture gallery, and the public are certainly indebted to Mr. Browne for the successful effort he has made to supply this want.

Dramatic Ghosts.

Some fifteen years ago the production of the melodrama of the "Corsican Brothers" re-awakened the public interest in the ghosts of the theatre, and the spectre that rose from the stage as from a cellar, and crossing it gained his full stature gradually as he went along, was for some time a great popular favorite, though burlesque dogged his course, and a certain ridicule always attended his exertions. The fidgetty musical accompaniment known as "the Ghost Melody" acquired great popularity, and moreover the intricate stage machinery involved in the production of the shade of Louis del Franchi gave additional interest to his appearance.

Of later years the modern drama has scarcely any addition to our stock of stage ghosts. The ingenious invention known as the Spectral Illusion of Messrs. Dircks and Pepper obtained great favor at one time, and awakened some interest upon the subject of theatrical phantoms. But it soon became clear that the public cared for the illusion and not for the spectre. They were concerned about the mechanism of the contrivance, not awed by the supernatural appearances it brought before them. When once you begin to inquire by what process a ghost is produced, it is clear you are not moved by its character as a spectre merely. Puppets lose their power to please the wires by which they are made to move.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearts, lest a hearty laugh should shake down some of the musty cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not have it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other and less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home ever delightful with all those little arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and fire light of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

HONEST INDIANS.—The Walla Walla paper has the following:

The body of a man was found a short time ago, about the middle of November, as near as we can learn, between the mouth of the Methaw river and Lake Chehalan, on the Columbia river. The man, we are informed, was of dark complexion, and had about his person, when found by the Indians, about fourteen thousand dollars in gold, in purses and in a belt. The money is now in possession of the Indians referred to, and will probably be held by them until it falls into proper hands. The man was not identified by those who saw the body.

—A youth living at Cork, Ireland, near an old ruined abbey, recently planned one of those murders we read about in romances. His object was the taking off of a servant girl who had caught him in certain pecuniary irregularities. He dug a grave in the ruin, where he enticed the girl at night time, and telling her to look in the excavation, while she was stooping over proceeded to brain her with a hatchet. He did not succeed in his melodramatic undertaking.

—A correspondent asked a boatman on the Thames, at London, whether there were many Irish in that part of the town? "Irish! they are doing three-quarters of the work in all the docks along the river," said he. "They get five shillings a day, and have it all their own way, and I don't see what more they want."

GENERAL NEWS.

—Goodrich, the Pittsfield, Mass., bank robber, has defaulted and left his father to pay his bail.

—E. Leighton, an old and well known pork packer of Cincinnati, died very suddenly yesterday of apoplexy.

—In Springfield, Massachusetts, a landlord, it is reported, has voluntarily reduced by 20 per cent, the rents of a block of stores he owns.

—The Sheriff and his deputy, at Marshall, Texas, have been arrested and turned over to the civil authorities for instigating disturbances.

—Official advices from Crete state that the Cretans reject all the overtures of Turkey and insist on the expulsion of the invaders from the Island.

—In Cincinnati during 1867 there were 3,685 deaths; the losses by fire were $1,600,000, $500,000 more than the insurance, and the city expenses were $2,883,421 71.

—Prussia, it is stated, has persuaded the North German Confederation to abolish the annoying passport system which has prevailed in the petty principalities heretofore.

—Maine was once a great ship building State, but the Portland newspapers say that the aggregate tonnage of new vessels built at that port the past year is only about half as large as the year previous.

—We have reports of a number of large failures among the merchants and business men of the city of Columbus. Many of the parties who are reported as having failed are among the heaviest capitalists and ablest financial men in Georgia.

—Gen. Humphreys, the "confidence man," who operated at Pittsfield, Mass., and ran away to Cincinnati last summer with Miss Kenyon, has pleaded guilty to two indictments at Springfield, Mass., for obtaining money under false representations.

—The new volcano, about 124 miles east of Leon, Nicaragua, had been in violently grand eruption, throwing fire and cinders from two craters, and lately had sent out heavy showers of fine black sand, which had reached Leon, covering the streets to the depth of half an inch.

—Experiments are being made in other parts of the world besides America in reference to the use of petroleum as fuel for steam boilers. One of the latest reported is that of Barff, on the steam yacht Olea, (ten horse power,) in London. The result was considered quite successful. The consumption amounted to three gallons per hour.

—The Republican members of the Ohio delegation have signed a petition addressed to the Senate, asking it to reject the nomination of Sunset Cox as Minister to Austria, stating as a principal reason that he always opposed the Republican party, and that during the last campaign he went to Ohio and used his influence to defeat Hon. B. F. Wade for the Senate.

—Several families were recently poisoned in Platte City, by eating cakes made from the flour of buckwheat, mingled with the seeds of the jimson or Jamestown weeds. The injuries were not serious, though it is said the parties have henceforth foresworn buckwheat cakes. A whole family was dangerously poisoned some six weeks ago, in Ralls county, in a similar manner.

—The New York *World* continues to give statistics of the number of Workingmen out of employment. It recently stated that 50,000 wanted work in New York City, and 10,000 in Brooklyn, and now says that the depression in New England throws out of work at least 160,000 people—10,000 in Maine, 20,000 in New Hampshire, 30,000 in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and 100,000 in Massachusetts.

—Paris modistes tell us that the newest winter bonnets are all exceedingly small, but they do not look as though they were flattened to the top of the head, which effect the summer and autumn bonnets gave. The newest forms are certainly more raised from the forehead, by means of high bandeaux, or wide ruches, or wreaths of flowers, and they are more becoming than when the front of the bonnet rested on the forehead.

—The Louisiana Republican Nominating Convention have nominated H. C. Warmouth for Governor; Alderman J. Davis, (colored,) of New Orleans, for Lieutenant Governor; George Beel, for Secretary of State; Thos. W. Conway for Superintendent of Public Education; G. M. Bolden, for Attorney General; G. M. Wickliffe, for Auditor; Antoine Duvallet, (colored,) for Treasurer. A resolution endorsing Chase for President was voted down.

—Glass has always been supposed to resist completely chemicle action by all acids but fluoric. It is found, however, that some bottlemakers in Europe are in the habit of increasing the amount of alkali, and thus saving in the fuel required to fuse the ingredients. Wine placed in bottles thus made acts upon the glass and makes it opaque, and thus adds to the wine a salt which is neither pleasant nor wholesome. Of course [illegible] affected deteriorates in value.

—On the 28th ult., a Mr. and [illegible] Frazer, and infant child, residing in Randolph county, Mo., after having visited a relative, were on their return home in a buggy. On approaching a steep hill, Mrs. F. got out to walk, carrying the child in her arms. Directly after, Mr. F. was startled by the cries of the child, and looking around saw his wife lying in the road. He called to her, but receiving no answer, hurried back and found her dead! It is supposed a neuralgic pain, to which she was subject at times, had attacked the brain with fatal result.

—Fenian alarms continue to trouble England. Great numbers of special constables have been sworn in for public protection in London, and a circular has been sent from the Home Department to the Mayors of about fifty towns in England and Ireland, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of riotous proceedings. "Her Majesty's Government," says the circular, "have received information which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter." The fear of Fenian outbreaks is more widely extended at present than during any previous period of English history.

—There is a singular boiling cauldron, or lake, near Humphrey's Station, in Monitor Valley, Reese River, Oregon, which is said to be well worthy of a visit. In the center of a low, round hill, composed of sedimentary matter, there is a natural bowl about seventy-five feet in diameter, and apparently sixty or seventy feet in depth. At the bottom there is a large volume of scalding hot water constantly in active ebullition. The water is so remarkably pure that a stone thrown into it is seen descending with a slow spiral motion to a great depth, being gradually drawn towards the point where the spring seems to burst from the rocks beneath. The lake has no outlet, and the water stands about twenty feet below its banks.

—A monster in Cuba at different times enticed three young girls of tender years, whom he met in the streets, to his apartments, where he first ravished and then murdered them, subsequently throwing the bodies into a deep well. He was arrested by a citizen, whose suspicions had been aroused, and at the time of his capture, was locked in his room in the company of another young girl, who, but for timely interference, would have shared the fate of the others. When the mutilated bodies were drawn from the well the populace became infuriated and demanded that the culprit be given over to them for punishment. They surrounded the jail for the purpose of executing their intention, but the authorities finally managed to disperse them.

—A history of the London Tailor's strike, is given, or at least the financial part, in a paper read just before Christmas, before the London Operative Tailor's Association. It appears that during the strike from April to the end of October, the money raised for the benefit of the tailors amounted to $85,500. Of the amount received, $78,405 had been paid to the men on strike, while the remainder, with the exception of $40 in hand and $750 advanced to the defence fund, was expended in delegations, public meetings, committees, printing, advertising and the other necessary incidents connected with a protracted strike. Two thousand men were on strike for six months, and they were paid at the rate of a little over six shillings, per head per week. $5,000 were expended in defending the President and others tried a few months ago for conspiring against the employing tailors.

—If we remember rightly, the Chinese have not until very recently coined any gold or silver. The small change of the country has been the "copper cash," worth one tenth of our cent or thereabouts; while the only silver coin in circulation was the Mexican dollar, which in time became to some extent the standard of value. Silver was generally made into what is called "Sycee silver," the metal being swedged or pounded into the shape of a clumsy shoe, the pieces fitting one into another like so many saucers, and being dealt out by weight, as our bankers buy and sell bullion. Gold was little used, and not coined at all. Of late, however, the Chinese are coining gold, and samples are exhibited here as curiosities. These coins are in the main like the copper cash with which every Californian is familiar, having a square hole in the middle, a polished rim around the edge without milling, and raised characters between the raised disc and centre. The gold appears to be entirely pure, or alloyed differently from ours, being of a bright yellow hue, and lacking wholly the red tinge observable in our coin, and the weight is equal to about $3,40 of our coinage. The exact value of the the coin we do not know. It is not equal to our coin in finish, but is nevertheless quite a handsome coin.

POETICAL.

ORIGIN OF THE DIMPLE.

One day, as Love's Queen on a couch was reclining,
Light Morpheus spread softly his opiate dew
Over her love beaming eyes, and a garland entwining,
Wreathed with it her hair, and as softly withdrew.

Nor long ere she dreamed that Adonis, her lover,
Impressed on her cheek his soul conquering kiss—
She dreamed that she saw his dark ringlets light hover
Around his face, blushing beauty and bliss

Soon Cupid espied her, so calmly reposing,
Why slumber thus, mother—'tis Cupid—oh, speak,
Bright day it is set, and night's curtains are closing,
Awake—and his finger imprinted her cheek.

Bright as a goddess, so fair and enchanting,
On earth's lowly couch, among mortals to rest!
The moon curbs his steed, for thy star is yet wanting,
And Vesper awaits thee to shine in the West.

Soft—soft, e'en as peach down, it sunk to the finger,
Kept, too, like fruit, the fond impress awhile,
Till forced to depart, though still striving to linger,
It fled with ne'er frown—but returned with her smile.

And hence, it is said, a sweet dimple enhances
The cheeks of our lasses, so soft and so fair!
Adds charms to their smiles, and fresh fire to their glances,
And shows the young god has been reveling there.

IRISH LOVE MAKING.

A FRAGMENT BY SAMUEL LOVER.

Och hone! don't provoke me to do it;
For there's girls by the score
That loves me—and more;
And you'd look very quare if some morning you'd meet
My wedding all marching in pride down the street;
Troth you'd open your eyes,
And you'd die with surprise,
To think 'twasn't you was come to it!
And faith Katty Naile,
And her cow, I go bail,
Would jump if I'd say,
"Katty Naile name the day."
And though you're fair and fresh as a morning in May,
While she's short and dark like a cold Winter's day,
Yet if you don't repent
Before Easter, when Lent
Is over I'll marry for spite—
Och hone! weirasthru!
And when I die for you,
My ghost will haunt you every night.

The Tress of Brown Hair to the Poet

BY RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Here I lie! a tress of hair,
Kissed by every wandering air,
Wishing you would kiss me too;
Why don't you, oftener than you do!
Through my ringlets ran her fingers,
Whom you love so fond and true:
And their sweetness lingers, lingers
In the ringlets still, for you.
Only kiss them once, and see
What love lies embalmed in me!
Kiss me now! and it shall seem
As if you kissed her, in a dream.
Nay! it shall not seem, but be:
You shall kiss her, sir, and she—
She shall stand before you there, pale and fair:
By only kissing me, a little tress of hair!

Love.

BY ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Unless You can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love, as the angels may,
With the breath of Heaven betwixt you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving;
Unless you can die when the dream is past—
O, never call it loving!

FACETIÆ.

—A name for a female ball club—Feminine.

—A young woman's conundrum—Who is our favorite Roman hero? Marius.

—When can a road be said to be emotional? When it has a positive inclination.

—Why should congreve manufacturers be considered adepts in the art of self-defence? Because they are used to boxing matches.

—A couple were recently married in Great Barrington whose united ages were one hundred and thirty-two years. They were old enough to know better—or perhaps there is no better.

—There is a talk of constructing a railway through part of King Theodore's dominions for the use of our invading army. If a railway guide be issued, it will, of course, be an A B C-nian one.—*Judy.*

—A loon, you must know, is, in Saxon, a fool. Then, how is it that all the writers for a certain London paper, beside being fools, are only worth a pair of breeches among them? Why, because they're *Baxter*-loons, stupid!

—"Well, neighbor, what is the Christian news this morning?" said a gentleman to his friend. "I have just sent a barrel of flour to a poor woman." "Just like you. Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?" "My wife."

—Patrick was in charge of a ferry boat. A lady passenger being frightened by the waves, asked him "if people were ever lost by these boats?" He gave the encouraging reply: "Not often, ma'am; we generally find them afterward by dragging the river."

—A dead negro was found recently in the woods near Aberdeen, Miss., with a load of buckshot in his body, and near by lay the body of a hog. On the negro the following inscription was pinned: "The nigger killed the hog, and the hog killed the nigger. Selah!"

—"Who's there?" [illegible] cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "Want to stay all night." "Queer taste, ain't it? But stay there, by all means," was the very benevolent reply.

—On meeting a lady whom you know, it is of the highest importance that good breeding should be manifested in the interview, whether it occur in the street or elsewhere. You are not, therefore, to ejaculate 'Hi,' or "Hollo!" at a distance, but wait until she has arrived at your side, and then you are permitted to inquire how she does. The state of the weather may be allowed to form the topic of a brief conversation; but it is perfectly unnecessary to observe that it will be a remarkably fine day, if it don't rain. On meeting a lady with whom you are not acquainted, it is advisable to step gracefully aside, and allow her to pass. Should the lady be out shopping, and retire into a linen draper's to make some purchases, it is not considered etiquette to follow her and ask her what she gave a yard for her stout dimity. On being asked to take wine, the best thing you can do is to take it, and be glad you have had the opportunity.

An Anecdote of Louis Blanc.

The following story was lately told in a Londen newspaper:

"A touching anecdote was related to me of Louis Blanc the other day, which proves him not only to be endowed with genius, but with a good heart. One day—this was a few days after the Revolution of '48—he met the celebrated Chaudesaignes staring vacantly at some caricatures in a shop window. 'What are you about?' inquired of him the author of the 'Histoire de dix ans,' striking him familiarly on the shoulder. Chaudesaignes turned round and looked at him. His cheeks were emaciated, his eyes sunk with suffering and sickness. 'I am learning how to die of hunger,' replied Chaudessignes. Louis Blanc, deeply moved, took him home, opened his secretary, which contained a sum of three hundred francs, and putting two hundred francs into the hand of his unfortunate friend, said: 'It is only an advance on the money I shall owe you for work I am anxious you should undertake for me.' Another anecdote worth relating: Having heard that the son of General —— was ill and unable to leave his bed, and without anyone to take care of him, M. Louis Blanc instantly went to his lodgings, and acted as his nurse. He spent the night with his young friend. Day had scarcely dawned when a ring of the bell was heard. Louis Blanc went to open the door. A man rushed in frantically with a bill, demanding in the most violent language for instant payment. Louis Blanc returning to his friend's bedside, told him that he (Louis Blanc) was obliged to quit him for a few hours as he had been sent for. He then left the house with the creditor, took him, and paid the bill, which amounted to 400f. The young invalid only knew two years later that Louis Blanc had thus saved him from being arrested for debt."

A Gallant Deed.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* says: "On Friday last a number of boys were engaged in sliding upon their sleds from Meadow street, near Spring, down the bank and across the ice on the Spicket river. The sport had proceeded a short time when there was a crash, and a son of Mr. Patrick Flynn, aged about nine years, disappeared under the ice. A little fellow eleven years of age, who was standing on the bank, pulled off his jacket, and running to the hole, plunged in. The boy Flynn had been carried down by the current, but the brave lad followed under the ice and succeeded in seizing him—with admirable presence of mind broke the ice over them with his fists and emerged into the air, he sustaining the drowning lad by 'treading water,' a science known to good swimmers, of which the little Hero was one. A man in the neighborhood got a plank, but called upon him to let go his burden, as it was impossible to save the two, and both would be drowned. This he stoutly refused to do, and clung to his load, skilfully holding him in such a manner as to avoid being dragged down, of which at one time he was in great danger. Finally, by great exertions both were safely landed. The name of the boy who accomplished this perilous and humane feat was Peter McRobie, a son of Mr. James McRobie, a resident of the neighborhood. There is the material for a Phil. Sheridan in him.

BEATING OF THE HEART REGISTERED.—M. Ozonom has made an apparatus by which the beatings of the heart are registered and photographed. They are made to act on the surface of a bent tube, containing mercury, the fluctuations of which are noted in the same manner as those of the thermometer and barometer are photographed.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

IN the State Senate yesterday a bill for the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was introduced from the Railroad Committee, where it passed by a bare majority of one out of twenty-one votes. We hope the measure may be favorably acted upon in that branch of the Legislature, as, if it can fight its way through there, no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining concurrent action in the House. In the Senate the hard struggle will take place. Its friends, however, feel confident of success, and will exert their best efforts to promote its passage, an event which will prove of incalculable benefit to the western section of the State.

The Railroad Committee also acted on the question of Free Railroads, yesterday, and by a vote of eleven to nine agreed to report a very broad and liberal bill on the subject. This will probably be introduced into the House to-day.

THE recent terrible accident resulting from the explosion of fire-works stored on the shelves of a confectionary establishment in this city, by which three lives were lost, seems to demand a reform in that direction. We do not know that there is any ordinance in the city code which forbids the storing away of such dangerous property, but with the fearful occurrence of Saturday last fresh in our memory, we perceive a great want for one which will remove the evil. In some respects fire works are more dangerous than plain powder, and the caution used in handling the latter is not observed with the former. When fire is communicated to a mass of Roman candles, crackers, fire wheels and rockets there is no knowing where the danger to life and property will end, for in all directions the burning fragments and balls of fire are thrown. We think an ordinance forbidding, or at least regulating, the storage of fire-works should be passed by the City Council before another fearful explosion again brings the subject into notice.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

—The City Councils of Columbus, O., have passed an ordinance to build a Water Works, which is to be submitted to the voters of the city.

—The American House, at Jacksonville, Wisconsin, was burned yesterday. Loss $12,000; partially insured.

—J. R. O'Connor, a school teacher in Richfield, Minnesota, was put off the cars for failing to pay the extra ten cents exacted for not procuring a ticket, and was frozen to death.

—Joseph Behre was arrested at Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, while serving on the United States Jury, on a requisition from the Governor of Missouri, on a charge of obtaining twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods of A. L. Lacroix, of St. Louis, under false pretenses.

—There are rumors that one Rafael sailed in the steamer "Moro Castle," for New York, to issue bonds for Santa Anna, to enable the latter to prosecute his plans against the Mexican Government in Yucatan.

—The Woolen Mills at Readfield, Me., largely owned by A. P. Morrill, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in that State have suspended for the same reason. All the mills in Lewiston are running as usual.

—Numerous protests have been received at the Treasury Department against the new measures adopted to prevent smuggling on the borders of Maine. The smuggled goods seized there last year were valued at over sixty thousand dollars.

—In the suit against John Leighton, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company, at Boston, for misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the Company was interested, the jury found a verdict for the Company, assessing damages at $19,000.

—The publication of the sale of St. Thomas was unofficial, as the authorities refused to give the details on the subject. The Danish Consul at New York has telegraphed to the Captain of the corvette Dogmar that Secretary Seward's reply was satisfactory, and that the President of the United States had sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification.

—In the United States Supreme Court, yesterday, Chief Justice Chase announced that the Court, after considering the motion of Judge Black to advance the McArdle case upon the docket, had decided to hear the case on the first Monday in March. This decision gives satisfaction to the Radicals, as they hope by that time to have affairs in such a condition in the States of Mississippi and Alabama that even if the Court decides the Reconstruction acts unconstitutional, it will not seriously impede the work in those States.

Education in Holland

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A Dutch correspondent furnishes us with an account of public education adopted in Holland. It is based on an act passed in July, 1857. The first article of that law declares that primary education shall include reading, writing, arithmetic, the principles of syntax, the Dutch language, history, natural history and singing. The primary schools are divided into two classes, public and private. The former are established by the communes, the provinces, or the state, either jointly or separately. The other schools are private adventures which may be subsidized only when such conditions as may be deemed necessary by the authorities complied with. The subsidized private schools are, like the public schools, open to children are every sect; an amendment to establish separate schools for Jews was rejected by fifty-one to six votes, when the bill was before the second Chamber.

"The education is given by male and female teachers, who must have obtained a certificate of capacity and morality. Non-certificated teachers discovered in subsidized schools are liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment. It is directed that the number of schools to be established in each district shall be in proportion to the extent of the population. And, again, the teaching staff is graduated according to the number of pupils. One teacher is deemed sufficient when there are not more than seventy pupils at a school; when there are more than seventy and under one hundred pupils a subaltern, or sort of pupil teacher, is allowed; and when the school can reckon one hundred pupils it is entitled to an assistant teacher. As has been said no religious distinctions are recognized in any of the subsidized schools, whether public or private. The teachers are bound to abstain from introducing matters of religious controversy into the course of instruction, and to avoid offending the susceptibilities of any sect. Religious education is left to the churches; but the schools may be used for this purpose when the ordinary school hours are over. No teacher is allowed to undertake any other office without special permission from the authorities, and both the teachers and their families are prohibited from engaging in any branch of trade. A teacher has a right to retire on a pension after forty years' service, and when he has attained the age of sixty-five.

"Each district has to pay the cost of its schools and teachers out of the local funds, but a contribution may be required from the scholars, with the exception of the poorest class, who cannot afford to pay anything. The local authorities are required to do all they can to secure the attendance of the children of the poor. District commissioners and inspectors of various grades are appointed by the Home Minister, who is responsible for the general management of the schools. Strong objections have been raised to this system by the ultra-Protestant party."

—The Paris papers report that the utmost activity prevails in the French dock-yards, where there are no less than thirty-nine vessels in course of construction, including four armor-plated frigates, the same number of corvettes and of gun-ships, likewise armor-plated, and a formidable armor-plated floating battery. Besides the foregoing there are a screw frigate, six screw corvettes, and a screw transport, none of which are armor-plated. The actual sea-going force of the French navy now amounts to 343 steamships and 116 sailing vessels, which, with the 39 in course of construction, gives a total of 504 ships of war.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, from the Committee appointed last year to investigate alleged extortionate charges by railroad companies, made a report of two hundred and fifty-four pages in pamphlet form. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was reported affirmatively.

TO TAX BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe, presented a bill amending the revenue laws, by taxing the capital stock of banks three mills upon par value—if worth more in market, then upon the market value.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Providing that in elections for municipal officers outside of Philadelphia, voters shall vote for all municipal officers, including Councilmen, on one slip, marked "city and ward officers."

Changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Attorney General Brewster, in a communication to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed last session, announces that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have violated their charter by not negotiating to build a branch to Erie.

THE STANTON RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Stanton resolutions on final passage were debated till late. Amendments by Messrs. BURNETT and DAVIS, requiring the same policy of economy in the War Department as was followed by General Grant, were voted down.

The Senate at twelve o'clock, adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Fulton, a resolution prohibiting the appointment of Special Committees hereafter. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of Potter, the House will hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, incorporating the Accommodation Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh; extending the mechanics lien laws to persons making oil tanks and other appliances in oil refineries.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Lancaster, restoring pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Mr. DIESE, of Clinton, validating titles made by administrators, &c., without authority.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, taking five per cent off the taxes of Pitt Hole City; authorizing the closing of the Lock at Franklin, and the building of a shute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, repealing the first section of the Act of 1794, prohibiting the running of vehicles, cars, &c., on Sunday.

Mr. DAY, of Washington, a supplement to the Act of 1867, relative to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Five thousand copies in English and fifteen hundred in German of the Governor's Message, after some debate, were ordered to be printed.

An amendment by Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, to include Judge Allison's answer, was declared out of order.

Free Railroad Law to Be Reported—Also, a Bill Restoring the Charter of the Connellsville Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 21.—The Railroad Committee of the House to-day agreed by a vote of eleven ayes to nine nays to report to-morrow a very liberal Free Railroad Law for the consideration of the House, also to report a bill restoring the rights of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The Senate Committee has already reported the last bill.

Attorney General Brewster, to-day sent to the Pennsylvania Senate, a report relative to the A. & G. W. Railroad, setting forth that the Company has violated its charter by not completing the road to Erie, and that a writ of *quo warranto* will consequently lie. The report was referred to the Railroad Committee.

FORTIETH CONGRESS

Reconstruction Bill Passed.

Yeas 123, Nays 45

The Bill Reported to the Senate

Case of Senator Thomas, of Md

Currency Contraction Bill.

Report of Conference Committee.

Full Text of the Bill

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of citizens of Texas against confirmation to office of non-residents. Tabled at his request.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of members of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, asking Congress to authorize and establish provisional governments in the South. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. RAMSAY presented a petition, with the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of St. Anthony Falls, referring to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON, New Hampshire, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to amend the Tenure of Office act, and gave notice he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. CONNESS offered a resolution—

WHEREAS, It was stated that American citizens had been deprived of their liberty upon suspicion of conspiracy to and the commission of overt acts of hostility against the peace of the British government: and

WHEREAS, The first duty of a State is to protect its citizens against hostile acts by foreign nations; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no overt act, then to demand their immediate release, and if necessary to call out such portion of the land and naval forces as may be necessary to enforce such demand. Laid on the table.

Mr. CONNESS gave notice that he would call it up an early day.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether James A. Seddon, lately pardoned by the President, was Secretary of War of the Confederacy any portion of the time when Henry Wirz was keeper of the Andersonville prison and practiced cruelties which resulted in the death of many Union soldiers; also, how many Union soldiers died there from starvation at that time. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the payment of bounties to soldiers under the act of 1866, which, after some discussion, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to remove the disabilities, under the reconstruction act, of Governor Patton, of Alabama. He read a recommendatory letter from General Pope and claimed the Governor was one of those who had manifested a desire to maintain the Government.

Mr. BUCKALEW argued Congress could not legislate upon every individual case brought before them.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The House bill for the appointment of a Commission to examine and report upon spirit meters was taken up.

The question was on an amendment by the Committee on Finance, providing that the present Commission of the Academy of Science shall be added to the Commission.

After some debate Mr. HOWARD called for the order of the day, and the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, upon taking the oath.

Mr. HOWARD spoke at some length against the resolution.

Mr. MORTON made an elaborate speech against the admission of Mr. Thomas, whom he believed one of the original conspirators, and who would have been in the rebellion but that Maryland had been unexpectedly constrained to remain in the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke in favor of the admission of Mr. Thomas, and Messrs. MORRILL (Maine) and STEWART against it.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice he would press the vote to-morrow.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill came from the House and was referred.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United states, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates, and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by act of February 25th, 1862, provided their whole amount shall at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to cover all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest, payable in coin, to be due in fifty years, but redeemable in ten years after date at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal tender notes which, are not to be funded until decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in amount of circulating notes shall be revoked, and that any National bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital. Existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital, as required by this section, in case of new banks, under a penalty of forfeiture of old bonds and winding up their affairs by the Controller of Currency, in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes which may be issued in excess of the four hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes together shall all exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the Banks may be devoted to them on receipt by the Treasurer of the amount of their outstanding notes in United States notes. The fourth section provides for the creation of a sinking fund, by the retention of two-sevenths of the interest accruing on bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, in consideration of which the capital of the banks is to extend as the same is invested in bonds so deposited; all shares of stock therein and their circulating notes shall be exempted from National, State and municipal taxation. The bill further provides that from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last date, one-fourth part of the import duties may be paid in United States notes; also, that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed three hundred millions, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the advice and consent of a majority of the following named persons, viz: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, shall retire an amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the whole amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed seven hundred millions, until legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be exported under the law.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—yeas, eighty-three; nays, seventy-five.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Conventions, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER explained his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELLY advocated it.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected—yeas fifty-three, nays one hundred and twelve.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Banks, Broomall, Butler, Cake, Carey, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kan.), Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Ela, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Gravelly, Harding, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence (Ohio), Logan, Loughridge, Maynard, McClurg, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Mann, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Shanks, Stevens (Pa.), Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (Tenn.), Van Horn (Mo.), Van Wyck, Ward, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Windom—fifty-three.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Burr, Chanler, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Elliott, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Haight, Halsey, Holman, Hooper, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hurlburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jencks, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrissey, Mungen, Myers, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Pruyn, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schofield, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spaulding, Starkweather, Stevens, (N. H.,) Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Aerman, Vanaukes, Van Horn, (N. Y.,) Van Trump, Washburne, (Ills.,) Washburne, (Ind.,) Welker, Williams, (Pa.,) Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Wood, Woodbridge, Woodward—112.

The following is the vote on the Reconstruction bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley [Nevada], Ashley, [Ohio], Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Beaman, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Clark [Ohio], Clark [Kansas], Cobb, Coburne, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Elliott, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, Garfield, Gravelly, Griswold, Halsey, Harding, Higby, Hooper, Hopkins, Hubbard [Iowa], Hubbard [West Virginia], Hurlburd, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jencks, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Kelsey, Ketchum, Kitchen, Koontz, Lawrence [O.], Lincoln, Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Maynard, McCarthy, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Munn, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pike, Pile, Plants, Poland, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens [Pennsylvania,] Stevens [New Hampshire,] Taylor, Thomas, Trimble [West Virginia,] Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Vanaernam, Van Horn [New York,] Van Horn [Missouri, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne [Wisconsin,] Washburne [Indiana,] Washburne [Massachusetts,] Welker, Williams [Pennsylvania,] Williams [Indiana,] Wilson Iowa,] Wilson [Ohio,] Wilson [Pennsylvania,] Winslow, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glassbreener, Galladay, Grover, Haight, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Conn.,) Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Mungen, Neblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimbell, (Ky.,) Van Anken, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—forty-five.

The announcements were made that Mr. Morrill was paired off with Mr. Randal, and Mr. Morgan and Mr. Laflin were absent, the latter on account of the serious illness of his brother.

The bill then passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-three to forty-five.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of 10-40 bonds issued through the Treasury Department since the 1st of October, 1867, the persons to whom sold, amount of commissions paid, &c; also, the reasons which, in the opinion of the Secretary, rendered it expedient to withdraw so large an amount of currency from the business of the country; also, what action had been taken concerning the withdrawal of 5-20 bonds held by the United States Treasurer to secure the circulation of National Banks and the substitution therefor of 10-40 bonds. Adopted.

Mr. ELLIOTT, from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue for the relief of all classes of destitute in the South such dessicated potatoes and dessicated mixed vegetables as have accumulated during the war, and not now needed for the use of the army. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, presented a report on the contested case from the Second District of Kentucky. The report closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Young Brown, having voluntarily given aid, countenance and encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility to the United States, is not entitled to take the oath of office as a representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, or to hold a seat.

Resolved, That Samuel E. Smith, not having received a majority of the votes cast for a Representative in this House from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, is not entitled to a seat.

Resolved, That the Speaker be directed to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy exists in the representation in this House from the Second Congressional District.

Mr. KERR presented a minority report.

The matter was laid aside for future action.

The Senate joint resolution limiting contracts for stationery and other supplies in Executive departments to one year, was slightly amended and passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the bill for the erection of a building at Peoria for a postoffice and internal revenue office, which was referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill empowering the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad to build and maintain bridges across the navigable waters on its route, and declaring the railroad and bridges a post route. Passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also reported a bill authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company to build and operate a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river between La Crosse and a point opposite in Minnesota, such bridge to be a post road.

Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, said he would like to offer an amendment to repeal the clause legalizing the Clinton bridge, as he desired to show the influence brought to bear on the House last Congress by the Chairman of the Post-office Committee, Mr. Alley, of Massachusetts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined to allow the amendment to be offered. The bill passed.

The SPEAKER presented certain papers from the Secretary of War connected with the right of way across the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth by several railroad companies. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature for a grant of land to aid in building a wagon road from Chippewa Falls to Ashland. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a memorial of the Dakotah Legislature for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth of Cheyenne River, Dakotah. Referred to same Committee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills, memorials, &c., and had them referred to Committees.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the bill to amend the act regulating fees and costs to clerks, marshals and attorneys of the United States Courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Marshal for the District of Columbia.

After an animated discussion by Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, MARSHALL, HOLMAN and JULIAN against, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and WOODBRIDGE in favor of it, on motion of Mr. ORTH the bill was laid on the table. Yeas, eighty-five; Nays, sixty-one.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Conference Committee, on the bill to suspend the further contraction of currency, reported that the Committee had agreed to recommend that the Senate recede from its amendment and agree to the House bill, with the following amendment: "But nothing herein contained shall prevent the cancellation and destruction of mutilated United States notes and the replacing of the same with notes of the same character and amount."

The report was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Conference Committee on the cotton tax bill, reported they had not been able to agree.

The House then ordered another Conference Committee, and Messrs. Schenck, Moorhead and Beck were appointed.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the deficiency bill.

Pending its consideration, the House adjourned.

CANADA.

A Grand Religious Demonstration at Montreal—Fatal Shooting Affray at Quebec.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—It is stated that the Privy Council met to-day to decide upon the question of an Inter-Colonial Railway.

A great religious demonstration is to take place in the French Cathedral here, before the departure of the Canadian corps of Pontifical Zouaves, on the occasion of blessing the banners. All the Roman Catholic Bishops of Quebec and Ontario are expected to be present.

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.—Last night a driver, named Warner Gilchen, shot two young men named Lawrence and Bonfeord. The parties had been out riding, and a dispute arose regarding the merits of their horses. Both men are badly wounded and cannot recover.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

The steamer City of Boston, from Liverpool, arrived late to-night.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

There was a heavy snow storm throughout this region to-day. Eighteen inches fell at Binghampton. All the trains on the Erie road were seriously delayed. Eight inches fell at Troy, and the roads are much blocked. At this city the quantity was not great.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the Legislature—Organization—Governor's Message.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WHEELING, Jan. 21.—The sixth annual session of the West Virginia Legislature assembled in this city to-day. Mr. Stevenson, the former President of the Senate, was re-elected. In the House H. C. McWharten, of Kanawha county, was elected Speaker, and W. P. Hubbard, of Ohio county, Clerk. The Governor's Message is a clear, concise document, displaying an encouraging exhibit of the affairs of the State.

Weather Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS—The heaviest snow this winter. Still snowing slightly.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Heavy snow storm last night, and still snowing slightly.

COLUMBUS, O.—About one foot of snow and still falling.

CLEVELAND, O.—Snowing and blowing.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Cloudy and mild.

CRESTLINE, O.—Cloudy and snowing hard.

CINCINNATI, O.—Cloudy and mild. Heavy snow last night—one foot deep.

NEW YORK CITY.—Very cold. Sleet, rain and snow. Blowing a gale.

ST. LOUIS—Weather cloudy, with indications of snow.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

George Francis Train Sensation.

Particulars of His Detention.

Minister Adams Intercedes.

Mr. Train is Released.

Suit for £100 000 Damages.

The Disturbance at Waterford Exaggerated.

Cost of the Garibaldi Irruption.

Note from Italy to Spain.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LONDON, January 21—*Noon.*—The following particulars of the arrest of Geo. Francis Train have been received from Queenstown. During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and baggage of the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage of Train, as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was subjected to a most vigorous examination by the customs officers. Nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either, they were both permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the steamer to the wharf they were arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace in the city. An examination eliciting nothing against the prisoners to warrant their detention, they were discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were re-arrested. Upon the completion of the second examination Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Train, and he was sent in custody to the Cork jail. On Saturday he was brought before the Court and re-examined, but remanded until Monday, 27th inst.

In the meantime the case is creating considerable excitement. The newspapers are reprinting the characteristic speeches of Train as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

MR. TRAIN DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 21.—*Evening.*—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by Atlantic cable to his friends in America: I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT WATERFORD.

DUBLIN, January 21—*Evening.*—The accounts received here of a threatened disturbance in Waterford county were greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of night surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon, and made hostile demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing damage.

ITALY.

COST OF THE GARIBALDI IRRUPTION.

FLORENCE, January 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians have added eighteen million livres to the expenditures of the past year.

SHARP NOTE TO SPAIN.

Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella, at the opening of the Cortez, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit intervention in her affairs of any foreign power, save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez at Humaita are secure, and the attempts of the allies to take that fortification by siege are hopeless. The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres, and specie payment has been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay on the part of Brazil and Uruguay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 21—*Evening.*—Consols 92¼; Five-twenties 71½@72; Illinois Central, extra div., 85½; Erie 48¼.

FRANKFORT, January 21—*Evening.*—Five-twenties 76¼.

ANTWERP, January 21—*Evening.*—Petroleum; 44 francs for standard white.

LIVERPOOL, January 21—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 7½@7¾d; do Orleans 7¾@8d; sales of 8,000 bales. Corn; 46s 6d for mixed western. Wheat; 16s for white California and 14s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley 5s 5d. Oats 3s 10d. Peas 46s 6d. Flour 37s 6d. Beef 120s. Pork 78s. Lard 51s. Cheese 53s. Bacon: 40s for Cumberland Cut. Produce unchanged.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Troops from Spain—Earthquake at Jamaica—The Revolution at Yucatan, Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 20.—The Spanish mail steamer has arrived from Cadiz with about four hundred troops for this island.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 7th inst. It was, however, of short duration.

The steamer Marcella has arrived from Vera Cruz. She passed Sisal on the 17th inst. There were four schooners blockading the port. The fighting between the rebels on shore and the National war vessels still continued. No communication with the shore was allowed. The Mexican Government had chartered the American steamer Georgia to convey troops, &c., to Yucatan.

HAVANA, January 21.—The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz.

An expedition of 2,000 men, commanded by General Alatoria, was expected to leave on the 15th for Yucatan, where they were to unite with one thousand loyal men, and march on the imperilists. Porfero Diaz remained at Vera Cruz engaged in reorganizing the government and making some efforts to purchase steamers for the Mexican Navy. A project was on foot for building sixty-four frigates, one to be furnished by each State of the Republic.

An alliance between Mexico, Peru, Chili and Bolivia was nearly concluded.

TEXAS.

CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION AND M'MAHON CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Jan. 21.—The Conservative State Convention and M'Mahon Convention met at Houston yesterday. They are reported in conference and will unite on a platform. In the McMahon Convention resolutions passed advocating the recognition of the settlement of the issues of the war by the arbitrament of the sword on the basis of the abrogation of the ideas caused by the war, and the recognition of civil rights and full equality of justice to all before the law; declaring it is the interest of all to reconstruct the State of Texas under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and favoring immediate political organization for that purpose; pledging to General Hancock faithful compliance with the obligations taken to the United States, and recognizing his declaration of the supremacy of civil law as a guarantee that the law and not partizan views will be regarded, and declaring that they are pleased that the President has given this declaration his official approval.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction Act.

New Internal Tax Bill.

Colonization Society Report.

An Equally Divided Court.

Tenure of Office Amendment.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed.

Be it enacted, &c., that in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State Governments Republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled, "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments, within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, is authorized to remove at his discretion, by his order, from command any or all of said Commanders, and detail other officers of the United States army, not below the rank of Colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily recognize civil governments republican in form in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several designated States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of the Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts, or of any act as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officers who may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assist by force of arms the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or to obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act and of the acts aforesaid, or any refusal or willful neglect of any person to issue any order or do any act required by this act or any of the acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act or of either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall upon conviction be fined not to exceed five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

NEW TAX BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to-day had under consideration that part of the new internal tax bill relating to manufactures. While it is certain they will recommend that taxes generally be taken off manufactures, there is evidently a disposition on the part of the Committee to keep the tax on articles of luxury, such as jewelry, plate, carriages and the like, and also on gas and coal oil. There is a probability that the tax will be removed from raw cotton. The bill will not be reported for several weeks to come.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY REPORT.

The fifth annual report of the American Colonization Society was to-day presented to the Board of Directors. The receipts of the year were $52,189; disbursements over $80,000, which compelled the sales of invested funds to meet the difference to the amount of $30,000. The emigration during the year was six hundred and fifty-three. Applications for passage to Liberia in May next have been received to the number of two thousand. The Treasury of the Association is now nearly empty and an appeal is made to the friends of the cause for aid.

AN EQUALLY DIVIDED COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia versus the State of West Virginia, the Chief Justice announced that the Court was equally divided on the demurer and equally divided also upon the order which should be made in consequence of that division.

PRESENTATION TO GEN. SHERMAN.

The Roger Sherman watch was presented to Lieut. Gen. Sherman to-night at the residence of Representative Griswold. There was a large attendance. Senator Terry, on behalf of Dr. Charles Rowland, of Brooklyn, made the presentation speech. General Sherman, in reply, expressed thanks, and promised to hand the watch to his son.

TENURE OF OFFICE ACT AMENDMENT.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, to amend the Civil Tenure act provides for extending the provisions of the act over general and special agents of the President and the departments, except such as are authorized by statutes.

DEPOSITS BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

The House Committee on Banking has agreed to a bill prohibiting deposits by Government officers in any place where there is no Assistant Treasurer.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took no definite action to-day on the nomination of Mr. Cox as Minister to Austria.

SOUTHERN STATES

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FLORIDA.

ASSEMBLING OF THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

TALLAHASSE, January 21.—The delegates of the Reconstruction Convention met at the Capitol yesterday. Barely a quorum was present. Temporary officers were chosen, all negroes. Subsequently a permanent organization was effected as follows: Daniel Richards, President, and Christy White, (editor of the Florida *Times*, of Jacksonville,) Secretary, both white men. A negro was elected Assistant Secretary, and most of the subordinate officers are negroes.

MISSISSIPPI.

RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

JACKSON, MISS., January 20.—In the Convention to-day resolutions were adopted asking Congress to continue the Freedmen's Bureau until reconstruction is completed, and to appoint a committee to wait upon and urge General Gillem to issue an order prohibiting Sheriffs of the State from enforcing any sales under execution until further orders.

A lengthy ordinance on elections and qualifications of officers and others was was offered and referred to the Committee on Suffrage. The following are the principal features: No person shall be deemed qualified to vote who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States or authorities thereof; ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in such hostility; or ever in any manner adhered to the enemies thereof, foreign or domestic; ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States of America; ever left his State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment and draft into the military service of the United States; ever, in order to escape the performance of duty in the military of this States, enrolled himself or caused himself to be enrolled as a disloyal sympathizer; or having ever voted at any election held by the people of this State, or any other of the United Sates, or having held office in this State or in any of the United States, shall thereafter have sought and received under the claim of allegiance protection from any foreign Government, through any counsel or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty in the army of the United States. Nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State an office of trust and profit under its authority, or of being an officer, counsel or manager of any public corporation now existing or hereafter established by its authority; of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, common or any other school, sustained in whole or in part by funds provided by law. Every elector shall take and subscribe to an oath of loyalty which embraces the features of the foregoing, promises to discountenance and oppose all plans for the dissolution of the Government, and be loyal and faithful citizens of the United States, and to accept the civil and political equality of all men, irrespective of race and color, &c. After the adoption of this Constitution, all State, county and municipal officers, members of the General Assembly and Judges shall subscribe to said oath. Any person who shall be summoned to serve on a grand or petit jury shall take the oath in open Court. Any person exercising the functions specified without having taken the oath, on conviction, shall be punished with a fine not less than $500, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months, or both. Whoever takes said oath falsely shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of perjury, and punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than two years. Every male citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color, over twenty-one years, who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution, having complied with this law in other respects, is a qualified elector.

JACKSON, January 21.—In the Convention to-day an ordinance instructing the Legislature to establish a House of Correction for juvenile offenders, and provide means for their mental and moral training, was referred.

Resolutions validating all marriage licenses and all deeds, bonds, mortgages, &c., acknowledged by proper officers since 1860, that dog, gun and poll taxes are oppressive to poor whites and freedmen, and that no property except wearing apparel shall be exempt from execution for debt, were referred.

The ordinance for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention in three radical papers of the State was considered and the first section referred to the Finance Committee.

The printers of the *Journal*, the official organ of the Convention, are on a strike in consequence of non-payment.

VIRGINIA.

THE CONVENTION—PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Jan. 21.—The Convention spent the day in debating and adopting sections of the Bill of Rights. A Committee of four white and one colored man was appointed to invite General Grant to visit the Convention. One of the Conservatives declined and another took his place.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund to-day received the report of Dr. Sears, who says he was warmly welcomed by the people of the South, who readily endorsed his views, especially those relative to Normal Schools. General Grant was present at the meeting.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, January 21.—In the Convention yesterday twelve committees on the Constitution were appointed. To-day much of the time was consumed on the special order, the appropriations for the relief of the people, which was finally referred to a Committee appointed to wait on the Governor to receive any communications. There was a discussion on the *per diem*, without action. The impression is it will be fixed at eight dollars.

Renal Affections.

The frequency of Kidney affections and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organs give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the much exposed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have perhaps had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the *urine alone* that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs which we are enabled to make by this examination, that we are so successful in their cure.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have cured a greater per centage (by one-fourth) of all our patients than has been done by any others.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to relieve our patients of their sufferings in those diseases *at once*. From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.

A Good Motto.

The motto of "quick sales and short profits" is unquestionably a good one, and perhaps the only true one for business men to be governed by. As an evidence of its correctness it is only necessary to refer to the old established business houses in our city, all of which have acted upon it, and more or less owe their success to it. Among the most prominent of the establishments which have done business on this principle is the enterprising and reliable trimming and notion firm of Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, who by making "quick sales, at short profits" were enabled to run out the immense stock of goods they had on hand last fall, and replace it at extremely low prices, which for the past month have ruled the eastern market. Having learned the advantage of this method of doing business, they intend to continue it, and the immense stock which has just been received and opened will be offered to the public at greatly reduced prices. The stock comprises a full and complete assortment of everything usually found in a first class trimming and notion house, which they are determined to sell before the spring trade opens in order to make room for a fresh stock. Our readers should bear in mind that all articles purchased at this establishment are what they are represented to be, as it is one of the representative houses of the city, and it is by the fine quality of their goods and fair dealing that they have attained their present high position in the mercantile world.

Great Bargains in Boys' Youth's and Children's Clothing, at Gray & Logan's, No. 47 St. Clair Street.

The fashionable merchant tailors, Messrs. Gray & Logan, No. 47 St. Clair street, have in store a very large and judiciously assorted stock of boys' youth's and children's clothing, which they are desirous of closing out before the spring trade commences. In order to effect this object they have specially reduced their prices, and offer decided bargains to their patrons and the public generally. The stock has been manufactured out of the best quality of goods, in the latest fashionable styles and the very best workmanship. Complete suits of tasty and desirable clothing for boys are offered for the very low price of five dollars, and the rates throughout have been equally reduced. The high character of this firm, and the large patronage it enjoys, is a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in announcing great bargains to purchasers. We urge a visit to the well stocked salesrooms of the firm during the continuance of the special sale. See advertisement on our second page.

The Freiheits Freund, one of the best conducted German papers of the State, and which is as true to the principles held by the Republican party as the needle to the pole, has just removed to its cosy new building on Smithfield, near Sixth street. Messrs. Neeb, Bauer & Co., the enterprising and worthy proprietors, have succeeded in placing this journal in a prosperous condition, and in rendering it a welcome visitor to thousands of households in this neighborhood.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Serious Accident.

Charles Lee, a boy about ten years of age, who resides with his parents on Fleming street, Third ward, Allegheny, was severely injured on Monday, by being run over with a sled. It appears that the boy had been in attendance at at the Third ward School, and at recess, in the afternoon, had fastened on his skates and was skating on the sidewalk. While in the act of crossing James street, his attention was attracted to a drove of cattle passing along North avenue. Just at that moment a sled, upon which a lad named Thomas M'Farland was seated, came dashing down the street, and before young Lee could get out of the way he was struck and hurled to the ground. In falling his head came in contact with a tree box by which his skull was fractured. His legs, arms and body were also bruised. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried into a house in the immediate vicinity, where medical aid was summoned. He was afterwards removed to the residence of his parents and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Coroner's Inquest.

We noticed yesterday the removal of Richard Durbin from the county jail to Passavant Hospital, on an order of court, where he died yesterday morning. The deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and had been committed to jail for a term of ten days, which expired several days before his removal to the hospital. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death from convulsions produced by a cold and a burn received while in the county jail. In view of the terrible condition of this unfortunate man when removed from the county jail, we strongly recommend and urge the County Commissioners and the Prison Board to take immediate steps for restoring the sanitary condition of our county prison. Many improvements, simple in themselves, and yet which will be conducive to the health of the inmates, are very much needed."

The Allegheny County Medical Society, at their meeting yesterday elected the following officers for 1868: President, Dr. A. M. Pollock; Vice President, Dr. W. F. Knox; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. W. Snively; Recording Secretary, Dr. Ed. Umbstaetter; Censor, Dr. John Semple; also eight delegates to the American Medical Association, and sixteen to the State Medical Society. The Society now numbers seventy-nine members and twenty-one members elect.

Disposing of Them.—For some time past a number of persons have been in the habit of congregating at the Watch House, in Allegheny, in the evening, for lodgings, which was always furnished them. Mayor Drum, it appears, is about to break up the practice by sending the loafers up as vagrants. Yesterday morning six were committed by him on that charge.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire at half past ten o'clock, which proceeded from box 13, was occasioned by the burning of a bundle of straw on Third street, near Market. Such an indiscriminate use of the telegraph should be prohibited, as it is calculated to demoralize the fire department, as well as bringing the Alarm Telegraph into disfavor.

Illicit Distilling.—Deputy Marshal Gillespie yesterday arrested Jeremiah and George Ralston, of Butler county, on a charge of illicit distilling. The accused were brought to this city last night and confined in the lock-up where they will remain until nine o'clock this morning, when they will have a hearing before Commissioner McCandless.

A Compromise.—Martin Homen made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Elizabeth Cross with the larceny of a cloth sacque valued at eleven dollars. The accused was arrested and taken before the Alderman, where the matter was compromised and the defendant discharged on payment of the costs.

We understand that a widely known gentleman of this city is to give some readings of several of his favorite scenes in Shakespeare, in costume, some night this week, in Allegheny. A rich and rare treat is in store for those who are fortunate enough to gain admittance.

Body Found.—The body of an unknown man was found in the Allegheny river at the foot of Factory street, about nine o'clock last night. The body was taken in charge by undertaker Devore, and an inquest will be held upon it at ten o'clock this morning.

The Snow.—The heaviest fall of snow this season was that of Tuesday night. The trains on the various roads were more or less delayed. The sleighing is excellent, and the livery stable keepers are reaping a rich harvest from their cutters.

Committed.—John Taylor who was arrested at the Orphans' Fair, on Monday evening, for disorderly conduct, had a hearing before deputy Mayor Owston, yesterday, which resulted in his being committed to jail for five days.

FOURTH PAGE.—Saginaw Valley; Allegheny Councils; The Courts; Amusements, Real Estate Transfers, &c.

CITY ITEMS.

The Continental Dining Rooms.

The great reputation which the Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Post Office, is largely due to the magnificent manner in which it is managed by the clever and accommodating host, Mr. William Holtzheimer. He pays especial attention to his business, and as a caterer has succeeded in obtaining a very enviable reputation amongst our merchants, business men, professionals, and, indeed all classes of citizens who take meals at the Continental. The utmost cleanliness is observed, and the culinary department is in charge of first class cooks, who are equal to any of our modern Professor Blots. Those who can appreciate a right good square meal, at a very reasonable price, we commend to Holtzheimer's Continental Dining Rooms.

Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Gentlemen are invited to call in and see the splendid assortment of furnishing goods, in the way of dress shirts, traveling shirts, under garments, hosiery, gloves, suspenders, neck ties, cuffs, scarfs, paper collars, linen collars, &c., &c., just opened at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Special bargains in this line of goods are now offered retail patrons.

At Snodgrass & Ross', No. 24 St. Clair street, a large assortment of boots, shoes and gaiters is offered at the very lowest prices. The firm purchase their goods from first class manufacturers, and afford purchasers articles in their line equal to the finest home made custom work. Call in and see for yourself, as there is no charge for showing goods.

Hats and Caps.—The enterprising firm of Snodgrass and Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street, offer great bargains in fashionable hats and caps, for men and boys. Their stock is very large, and anxious to close out the firm have marked down their prices regardless of original cost. Liberal inducements to dealers who buy to sell again.

The Opera season next week will create a great demand for party fans, fancy and white colored kid gloves, sashes and trimmings, ribbons, &c., and we can commend our readers to no house where they will find a larger or better assortment and at more reasonable prices than at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Trunks, travelling bags and satchels, of excellent workmanship and best quality of material, are offered at greatly reduced prices at the well known and popular wholesale and retail establishment of Snodgrass & Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street.

Art Exhibition.—The third annual exhibition of the School of Design will commence on Tuesday, the 21st, at ten o'clock A. M., and continue day and evening throughout the week. The public are invited to attend. EOD

Absent.—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, January 21st. On his return will be permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice. 3t

Bonnet Ribbons and Sashes, new and elegant styles and novelties, just opened at the fashionable retail trimming and notion house of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street.

Fur Victorines, collars, cuffs, muffs, &c., at prices regardless of cost, at the wholesale and retail store of Snodgrass & Ross, No. 24 St. Clair street.

CITY ITEMS.

Great Bargains.

The beautiful selection of fine American and foreign gold and silver watches for ladies and gentlemen which have been imported specially by the well-known jewelers, Messrs. Reineman, Meyran & Seidle, No. 29 Fifth street, for their customers, are offered at very reasonable prices. Persons desirous of any thing in this way should not fail paying this establishment a visit during the continuance of the special sales. A full line of fashionable jewelry, plain and fancy gold rings, diamond sets, garnets, silver and silver plated wares, gold headed canes, plain and fancy mantel clocks in bronze, marble and wood, and a very general stock of goods peculiar to similar first class jewelry establishments. The new store of the firm will shortly be ready for occupation, and in the meanwhile great bargains are offered at the present stand, No. 29 Fifth street.

Good Goods at Gold Prices.—Having marked down my goods to gold prices I will sell my entire stock of boots and shoes of all kinds for gents, ladies, misses, and boys, at prices lower than they have been sold since the war. I warrant all my goods, having been selected with great care, and from first class houses. Parties purchasing can depend on getting a good article. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to show goods.
JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street,

Go to Wm. Fleming's extensive fur house, No. 139 Wood street, if you want bargains in Ladies' Furs.

Piano Covers—Embroidered in gold, great variety of patterns, greatly reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Good Groceries.—Our Allegheny readers should remember that Mr. Arthur Kirk, Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny, still continues to sell his well selected stock of groceries at very low rates. Mr. K.'s store being one of the largest in the two cities he is prepared to suit the wholesale as well as the retail trade. His groceries are of such a quality as suit the most particular housekeeper, and at such prices as to suit the economical purchaser. Call at Nos. 172 and 174 Federal street, and see the stock as well as his price list.

4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting, very cheap, at Barker's final sale.

"While the Lamp Holds Out to Burn" there is a chance for restoration of health. If, therefore, the constitution has been weakened by disease or excess—the nerves shattered—the stomach weakened—the appetite gone, and all the world appears gloomy—pour some fresh oil into your lamp, in the shape of Plantation Bitters, which will make the flame of life again burn brightly, and illuminate a once wretched existence. For ladies it is an elegant and gentle stimulant, exactly such as they require. Many families will not be without it. It has an immense sale throughout the world.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

Under Wear for Ladies, Gents and Children, reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Closing Out Sale of Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

The Infant's Friend.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest health and comfort to the mother and child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Offices, 215 Fulton street, New York, and 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Hosiery and Gloves, some slightly soiled, very cheap, at Barker's final sale.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

Balmoral Skirts, in great variety, at $1.25, a great reduction in price, at Barker's final sale.

Bargains in Ladies' and Misses Furs, at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street.

To Wholesale Buyers of Dry Goods we are offering special inducements—job lots from the Eastern Auction Sales—Shawls, Dress Goods, Houskeeping Goods, Mens' Wear, Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, &c.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

Beautiful barred Shirting Flannels, 18¾ cents at Barker's final sale.

Real Lace Goods and Embroideries.—The finest selection of real rich laces, imitations and embroideries is offered at the fashionable retail trimming and notion house of W. W. Moorhead, No. 81 Market street. Prices very reasonable and in harmony with the present depression in the Eastern markets.

Blankets.—See the most extraordinary bargains at Barker's final sale.

Dyspepsia, in its worst forms, Nervous and Billious Headache, and other diseases arising from derangement of the stomach and bowels, are speedily cured by Dr. Wilson's Pills. Every druggist throughout the land keeps them.

White and Colored Bed Quilts.—All sizes, very cheap, at Barker's final sale.

Great Rush at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, for Ladies' Furs.

Ladies, go to Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, and see the splendid stock of laces, cambric goods, white goods, and embroideries, just opened and offered at reduced prices.

Table Linens—Extraordinary bargains at Barker's final sale.

Call and Examine the large and complete stock of Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

Best quality of Prints, 12½ cents, at Barker's final sale.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. MWF.

Ticking greatly reduced in price, at Barker's final sale.

Bargains in Ladies' Furs, at William Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. tf

MARRIED.

DABBS—DICKSON.—On Tuesday afternoon, January 21st, at Edgeworth, the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Allison, Mr. B. L. H. DABBS, of Pittsburgh, to SADIE Q., daughter of Dr. John Dickson.

DIED:

FAIRLEY.—On Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, ANNA T., infant daughter of William and Rebecca Fairley, aged seven weeks and two days.

Funeral this (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No. 250 Sandusky street, Allegheny city. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Pitcairn & Smith's Stables, Union Depot, at 2½ o'clock.

GALVIN—On Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Conroy, Mrs. MARY GALVIN, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 20 Robinson street, Allegheny City, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS in the new building erected by the Keystone Savings Bank, 26 LIBERTY STREET, corner of Garrison alley. Immediate possession given. For terms, &c., apply at THE BANK.

TO LET.—The Fourth and half OF THIRD STORIES of the new building, No. 118 Liberty Street. Enquire of T. & J. T. McCANCE.

FOR RENT.—Several fine, large ROOMS in the GAZETTE BUILDING, with good light, can be had. Apply at once at the GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.

TO LET—A large and substantial WAREHOUSE, on Water street, near Market. Rent moderate. Possession given on April 1st. Enquire of GEO. A. BERRY, Citizens National Bank.

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 Ohio St., Allegheny, and No. 80 Diamond Square, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $50 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI, UNDERTAKER, Office, No. 248 Ohio Street, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle Streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., for hire.

LOST.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, a small BLACK AND TAN TERRIER DOG, having but little tan on him, and the tip of one of his ears broken. Answers to the name of JIM. Had on a leather collar. Any person returning him to No. 47 THIRD STREET will receive a liberal reward.

WANTS.

WANTED.—BOY WANTED to learn the Engraving Business. Must write a good hand, and have a talent for drawing. HARRY ALGEO, over John Stevenson & Sons, No. 98 Market street.

WANTED—One or more parties to take an interest in the business of manufacturing a leading article in the Iron line in the city of Pittsburgh. Manufactory in complete running order and only needing capital to make a very profitable business. Apply soon to B. McLAIN & CO., 122 Fourth street.

WANTED.—A RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD AGENTS, BOTH MALE and FEMALE.—The Popular Edition of Dickens, now publishing by the Appletons, is selling fast. Nothing has been published which is so cheap, well printed and legible. Five volumes are out: "American Notes," 15 cents; "Christmas Stories," 25 cents; "Oliver Twist," 25 cents; "Nicholas Nickleby," 35 cents; "Pickwick Papers," 35 cents. To be completed in 17 vols. The entire works of Dickens, $4 50. Send for Circular of Special Terms to Agents. Good Agents wanted. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 and 445 Broadway, New York. WFM

WANTED—BOOK AGENTS.—A splendid chance for good Agents, Male and Female. The most elegant subscription book published, WORLD-NOTED WOMEN; or, TYPES OF WOMANLY ATTRIBUTES OF ALL LANDS AND AGES. Illustrated with seventeen large and elegant steel engravings. Agents wanted in all parts of the country to sell this valuable and elegant work. It is peculiarly suitable for lady agents, who could make large profits in canvassing for this, or other of our publications. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 443 & 445 Broadway, N. Y. WFM

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—That very desirable DWELLING HOUSE, No. 216 Leacock street, Allegheny City, containing nine rooms, gas in each room; finished attic, bath house, hot and cold water, water closets, wash house and splendid cellar. Inquire at No. 153 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Inquire at the house.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA LANDS.—We offer for sale 10,000 Acres of Land in one tract, about 20 miles above the city of Apalachicola. The land is improved and under cultivation and is unsurpassed for richness of soil and productiveness of Southern staples, such as sugar cane, cotton, rice, sweet potatoes and orange trees, with superior grazing for cattle and raising hogs, on the pine ranges. The best of yellow pine timber in abundance, with first rate water power for saw mills, with depth of water enough for steamboats to run lumber into the river, where it can be loaded into large vessels and shipped North. There are ten good frame houses on the premises. The waters abound with fish, geese, duck, and the woods with all kinds of game—bear, deer, turkeys, quail, etc. The country is entirely free from those diseases engendered by miasmatic influences so prevalent in the South. We will sell this land at the low price of $1.00 per acre.
Also, a tract of 10,000 acres, wholly unimproved, covered with the finest yellow pine timber, with every facility for sawing timber, navigable streams to run the lumber into the river. This tract lies near the first named. Price 50 cents per acre.
Also, 100,000 acres in Georgia, at prices from 50 cents to $10 per acre.
For further information send or call for our Southern Land Circular. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Pittsburgh, (formerly Lawrenceville.)

FOR SALE—Three very desirable DWELLINGS AND LOTS, situated on Sheffield street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, one-half square from street cars. Each house contains eight rooms and finished attic, and are finished throughout in the best manner, with hot and cold water, bath room, water closet, marble mantles, etc., etc. The above property is only offered until the 1st of February. For further particulars apply at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 44 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 20 by 1?? feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chesnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES, FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
☞ Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—Two fine BAY HORSES, well matched and trained; one CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

THE
U. S. WATCH
IS PROVING A PERFECT SUCCESS.
For sale by the Agents,
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTH STREET.

SPECTACLES,
OF ALL KINDS, AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
56 FIFTH STREET.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WANTING CLOTHING.
We now offer our stock of
WINTER CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
And OVERCOATINGS,
Which will be made to order in the latest style, fully 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN OFFERED THIS SEASON. Call and examine stock and price.
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 WYLIE ST., corner of Federal.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ ORPHANS'
FAIR,
IN BASEMENT OF THE CATHEDRAL,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.

NOTICE.—Any person having any claims against the Steamer LE CLAIRE No. 2, contracted since March 1st, 1867, will present them for settlement at the office of JOHN HEATH, corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way Pittsburgh. J. G. SAINT.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC RALLYING CRIES.

Upon the eve of all our Presidential campaigns the catchwords of party spring up, spontaneously, and are adopted by the masses because they express, in few words, the current sentiment of the party adopting them.

The recent debate at Harrisburg, on the resolutions endorsing Secretary Stanton's restoration, has given birth to two curt phrases which express most happily the prevailing sentiment of the Democratic party.

These phrases are "The gallant Lee!" and "Grant and his hordes!" For the first of these happy phrases we are indebted to Mr. Playford, of our neighboring county of Fayette; and for the other to some other gentleman on that side of the House, equally happy in adapting his words to his ideas.

How neatly and fully these two phrases convey the Democratic idea of the two forces that struggled together for the mastery during the rebellion! "The gallant Lee!" and his equally gallant hosts! On the side of the Rebels a noble, brave, manly, gallant leader, leading his patriotic hosts to repel the invader and defend the soil of his loved Virginia from the desecration and pollution of a ruthless foe; but on the other side how different the picture in Democratic eyes! Instead of "the gallant Lee," the heroic, noble defender of his native State, behold the plebeian "Grant and his *hordes!*" How fit a word, in such a place, is "hordes." "Hordes" of barbarians! "Hordes" of Northern loafers and mudsills; "hordes" of snivelling and drivelling Yankees; "hordes" of ignorant and brutal Dutch; "hordes" of "greasy mechanics" and hawbucks—all swarming over the border to desecrate the homes of Southern gentlemen, like an irruption of Goths and Vandals into the domains of civilised and cultivated Rome!

This was the spirit shown by the Democracy all through the rebellion, and it developes all the more actively, now, as the hopes of victory appear to grow brighter to those who entertain it. The sympathies of the Democracy, while the war lasted, were unmistakably on the side of "the gallant Lee," although prudence prompted the leaders to smother the manifestation of it as much as possible; and now, as they begin to feel safer in the expression of their long pent-up feelings, their admiration of the heroic conduct of the Rebels centres around "the gallant Lee," and their hatred and contempt of those who strove to maintain the integrity and authority of the nation is concentrated in the phrase, "Grant and his *hordes!*" To-day, as in the dark days from 1861 to 1865, the democratic party is on the side of the Rebels and against the cause and the interests of the country.

But, as in the Rebellion, so in the coming Presidential struggle. "Grant and his hordes" of northern barbarians will be too much for "the gallant Lee" and the aristocratic greybacks. Let the boys in blue take notice that they are as much hated by the Democracy as ever; and that the victories achieved at Fort Donelson, Vicksburg and Richmond will have to be repeated in 1868, until "the gallant Lee" again capitulates and his democratic confederates are forced once more into retirement.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The "Workingmen," known politically as such, voted at the recent elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny with the Democrats, and have, in various other ways, shown a strong disposition to throw in their lot with that party.

And yet, on the very first opportunity, the Democrats repay this co-operation by voting *against* the Workingmen, on their test measure—the Eight Hour Law. When the bill came up in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to make eight hours a day's work in all national workshops, navy yards, &c., nearly every Republican voted for it, whilst nearly every *Democrat voted against it!*

Comment on such a fact as this is superfluous. If the "workingmen" cannot properly understand and interpret it, without argument, no amount of words can convince them. They must be wilfully blind if they do not see that the party which stands by the aristocracy of the south and is the inveterate foe of free labor in that region, cannot be the true friend of the workingman anywhere.

A party that has been as long out of power as the democratic party has been is naturally ready to make any promise asked of it to obtain votes. It has deceived the workingmen with those promises, just as it has deceived all others who have trusted in it, except its natural allies, the Southern rebels; but it will invariably vote, by its representatives, when brought to the test, in harmony with the wishes of the Southern aristocracy, which despises labor of whatever grade, and without regard to place, race or color.

* * *

A correspondent of the New York *World* has succeeded in worming himself into the good graces of President Johnson, so far as to draw out an opinion on the situation of affairs. The President pretends to imagine that he is a much abused individual. He speaks threatingly, and seems to anticipate trouble even so far as revolution, and in that event throws himself on the army and the people, especially the young men. It may be that Mr. Johnson is in earnest, for it certainly appears that he has labored since his accession to the office of Chief Executive to bring about a revolution. His stubborn, unreasonable policy has contributed largely to the trouble and bad feeling which now exists between himself and Congress, and instead of the latter body he alone should share the responsibilities of contingencies.

* * *

Grant Clubs are not so numerous in this county as they should be. We do not know why the old banner district has been so slow to follow in the wake and organize under the banner of the distinguished hero and soldier. We believe the Second ward organization is the only one yet formed in this neighborhood. Beyond any doubt the gallant Grant will lead the Republican hosts to victory in the forthcoming canvass, and we urge our friends in every district to at once organize clubs to do political service in his behalf.

* * *

That George Francis Train is destined to make a noise in the world there can be no doubt, for he has a peculiar and happy knack of rising to the surface on all occasions. His arrest as a Fenian by the British Government was part of a clever programme laid out by himself, and all the inconvenience to which he shall be subjected, will, in his estimation at least, be amply made up by the notoriety he will for a few weeks enjoy.

ALLEGIANCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Allegiance is defined by Coke to be the highest and greatest obligation of duty and obedience that can be. In monarchies this is due to the person of the sovereign; in republics to the nation or the laws. Allegiance is natural or acquired; permanent or temporary; express or implied. Natural allegiance arises from birth in a particular realm or nation, under circumstances involving subjection or citizenship. Acquired allegiance proceeds from naturalization, according to prescribed forms. Express allegiance exists when the obligation is recognized by any formality, as the taking of an oath; implied allegiance grows out of the fact of birth or residence within a particular jurisdiction. Permanent allegiance is due from subjects or citizens, whether native or naturalized. Temporary allegiance is due from aliens domiciled in a country; that is, they are under obligations to obey the laws. In England, and many other countries, an alien domiciled therein is held to be under so broad obligations of obedience as to be liable to prosecution for treason, the same as a subject.

We have said that the relation of a subject to his liege and of a citizen to his country, is permanent. This is stating the case very broadly; but we do not recall a single government in which a subject or citizen is allowed to divest himself of allegiance at pleasure, or by any process whatever. Many citizens of the United States recently, and in the most solemn manner, forswore allegiance thereto, and with equal solemnity transferred their allegiance to another and a hostile power. The government of the United States did not recognize this repudiation of citizenship for so much as an instant. Nor would the case have been changed had the men engaged in the revolt put themselves under the protection of the British crown and sworn allegiance thereto.

From 1789 to 1812 the people of the United States were seriously vexed at the course taken by the British government in claiming the services of its natural-born subjects, who had migrated hither, and expecting to remain so long as they lived, had taken the oath of allegiance. Wherever press-gangs could reach them they were seized, and carried on board of British men-of-war, and compelled to serve. Nor were these press-gangs at all particular in seizing only native-born Britons. Hundreds of men, born in this country, were subjected to the same violence. One such, who is now living, and whom we have known for many years, was taken out of an American ship near Gibraltar, and compelled to serve against his own country, as a cannoneer, from 1812 to 1815.

These proceedings brought under discussion both the right of impressment and the right of search. Our government felt its obligation to defend equally the persons and immunities of all its citizens. England sorely needed seamen; was powerful and arrogant; refused to make any concessions, and held steadily on in the way she had chosen. From these and other causes of embroilment came the war that opened in 1812 and closed in 1815. The inviolability of the flag and the security of every American citizen, native or naturalized, were among the most potent rallying cries, throughout this country, during that contest.

It was naturally expected that when the war closed care would be taken so to adjust the two points of difference above specified as to avoid reasonable probability of trouble about either of them in future. Nothing of the sort happened. Whoever reads the treaty by which the war was terminated, will find not a word therein touching either of these grave matters. If surprise leads the reader to seek further, he will find that the Commissioners of the United States at Ghent were pointedly instructed by our government not to say one word concerning impressment or search; and that, accordingly, not one word was said by them on either of those topics.

Our government, at that time, was in the hands neither of fools nor cowards, but of statesmen, who comprehended that both of these subjects were en- [illegible] by insurmountable difficulties. They were not willing to concede that a citizen of the United States, at pleasure, could divest himself of all or any of his obligations to the laws by foreswearing allegiance; and they comprehended that neither Great Britain nor any other power would go further in that direction than they were ready to go themselves.

During the pro-slavery domination in this country our government found it convenient to practice what it had preached touching the Right of Search. By treaty with England we were under obligations to maintain, jointly with Great Britain, cruisers on the African coast, to aid in breaking up the Slave Trade. As the Democratic leaders thought it impolitic to repudiate the treaty, they rendered it of more effect by allowing all vessels engaged in the Slave Trade to escape by hoisting the Spanish or any other neutral flag. It was a convenient dodge, and such naval officers as did not resort to it found themselves instantly in disgrace at the Navy Department. But we more than suspect that any commander who should have allowed a Confederate privateer to get off, during the rebellion, by showing English or other neutral colors, would have found the wrath of both our government and people hot against him. This illustrates, that while search is belligerent, it is none the less a right, all nations will exercise in cases of necessity, subject to whatever responsibilities may ensue.

The Constitution makes but one distinction between native and naturalized citizens. Only a native citizen can fill the office of President. In all other particulars the two classes of citizens are on a perfect equality. Whatever duty the one class owes the government, the other class owes likewise; and whatever sort or measure of protection the government is bound to extend to the one class, it is bound to extend to the other likewise.

If a native-born American citizen should be captured by the French government, behind a Paris barricade, during a rebellion, what claims would he have on the government of the United States? Evidently, all the government would or could legitimately do, would be to see that a fair trial was accorded him. This country being at peace with France, he would be held under obligations to respect those relations of amity. If he saw proper not to do so, he would be adjudged as running his own chances. No substantial reasons can be assigned why American citizens, levying war against any European power, should come under a different rule.

When a man naturalized here, retains sympathies so powerful with the land of his nativity, that he freely goes forth and engages in an attempt to revolutionize the Government existing there, he ought to understand that he engages in an enterprise of peculiar peril; that if made a prisoner of war, he may be held as a citizen, and be dealt with accordingly; or, if not held as a citizen, he will be held as a denizen, who is under obligations to respect the laws of the country so long as he stays in it.

No judgment that may be formed of the grievances such intervention was designed to remedy, is of validity here. A Government has always the right of self-protection, and will exercise it according to the degree of power it may possess. It will not exercise this right any the less certainly or savagely, because its assailants seek to shelter themselves from responsibility by naturalization elsewhere.

There is another point on which European governments could relax the rule hitherto obtaining without detriment, and to manifest advantage. A large part of the citizens of the United States were born in Europe; have friends there whom they desire to visit; and have business relations there which call them thither. It has happened that naturalized citizens, upon going back to their native lands, for these or other lawful purposes, have been held to perform military or other service or what not. European governments would encounter no practical disadvantages by loosening their practice on this head; and it is well for our government to press the matter on their attention.

Considering that the rule of law as held in our own Courts does not differ on the subject of expatriation from that which obtains throughout Europe, it will certainly be well for our people first to make the change at home they are demanding abroad—otherwise they will fall under condemnation for insufferable impertinence. Such change our government will be as slow to make as the government of any other nation on the globe.

THE DARK AGES.

Fifty years ago it was still the fashion to speak of what are popularly called the "Dark Ages," as ages of peculiar moral and mental darkness. In vain was it to call attention to the architectural wonders which grew up all over Europe during that protracted period, and which even yet astonish all who look upon them; to those marvels in painting and sculpture which yet remain unrivalled as models of taste and beauty; to those hospitals in which the infirm, sick and maimed were cared for and solaced; to those seminaries of learning which then took root and flourished; and to those grand poems which are quite unmatched by any similar performances during the last two centuries. Ages that produced Angelo, Raphael, Cellini, Machiavilli, Camoens, Cervantes, Tasso, Boccacio, and a host of kindred spirits, could not have been barbarous. They may have been bigoted and superstitious, in the estimation of modern critics, just as the present age will be so regarded by historians and reviewers who shall come five hundred years later. Bigotries and superstitions are not phantoms or trifles to those who cherish them, but solemn verities; so that each individual and each generation passes on in ignorance of their deficiencies in these particulars. They look back upon bigotries that have died out; upon superstitions that have faded away; and are filled with surprise that men of sense should have fallen victims to such puerile infatuations. Every age is so judged by ages following; and there is no more certain indication than is herein afforded of the general and steady progress of mankind.

Mr. Hallem opened his History of the Middle Ages with the profound remark that these ages were called dark not because they really were so, but because we were in the dark concerning them. Those fierce controversies commenced by Erasmus, Luther, Calvin, Knox, and their associates, continued, under vastly different phases, by Voltaire, Rosseau, Bolinbroke, Hobbes, Shaftsberry, and brought to a terrific catastrophe by Danton, Murat and Robespierre, were not favorable to the formation of dispassionate judgments upon the men or topics involved.

Mr. Macauley, in his introduction to his History of England, advanced a step farther than Mr. Hallem, declaring that it was difficult to decide to which the English people owe most, to the Catholic Church or to the Reformation. His argument to sustain this position of uncertainty is, that the first band of monks that passed over from the continent to the island, and settled in Canterbury, found the people sunk in barbarism, and by slow degrees raised them and their posterity to that high degree of civilization and enlightenment to which they had attained when the Reformation broke upon them; and that the improvement before the Reformation was so nearly equal to that which followed after, as to leave the balance in the nicest uncertainty.

This candor of magnanimity was matched by M. Michelet, in his Preface to the Life of Luther, in which the Catholic historian of France does not hesitate to declare the German Reformer "The Liberator of Modern Thought."

It is not our purpose here to maintain against the authority of Mr. Gibbon that after the decline of the classic eras in Greece and Rome, and following the introduction of Christianity, there was a decay of learning, either partial, as limited to special classes or countries, or general, as extending with considerable uniformity throughout the Roman Empire. The impression is doubtless gaining strength among men of letters, that after all the animadvertions to which he has been subjected, he is incomparably the most superb delineator who has yet appeared of the decay of the religion of classic antiquity and the rise of Christianity upon the ruins thereof. Amid the turnings and overturnings of those times, when the memorials of learning—the garnered wisdom of the ages—were only preserved in manuscripts—it was inevitable that great fluctuations should occur in the stream of knowledge. At one epoch it passed almost entirely away from Christians, and was fed and enjoyed with almost rigid exclusiveness by the Jews. The professors of learning in most of the public institutions and in the houses of the nobility, were of this peculiar race. At another epoch the nectarean cup passed absolutely into the hands of the Arabs. Condi relates how, all through Spain, the Moors were equally devoted to learning as to chivalry; and there are multiplied authorities showing the existence of the same condition of facts elsewhere. Indeed, if the Mahometans came near sweeping Christianity out of Europe, and would have succeeded but for the gallant resistance of Poland, to them belongs the credit of keeping, at one period, the lamp of Knowledge from giving out on that continent, and of preserving the learning of the ancient world for the benefit of the modern. We may further remark that Dr. Dollinger, an eminent Catholic scholar of Berlin, has recently published some volumes of profound studies on the original relations of Heathendom and Jewdom to Christianity, which go far towards confirming the conclusions of Mr. Gibbon, and which are now extorting unqualified commendation from the ablest of the Protestant Reviews.

The December number of the *National Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, has an excellent article on "Medieval German Literature," which opens with these words:

> "The darkness, which for so many centuries rested upon the achievements of the middle ages, on the fields of literature and general culture has at last been sufficiently dissipated to do away forever with the conceit which regarded that period as one of saddest ignorance and barbarism, from which our wonderful era has sprung as by a miracle. The only question now is, whether our literature and culture are so far in advance of that era of 'darkness and superstition?' It is not the gothic architectures alone, any longer, which looms up out of those middle ages with its proud heaven-ascending spires, but likewise a gothic philosophy and a gothic poetry of equal grandeur and daring. In Erdmann's recent History of Philosophy, the philosophers of those 'dark ages' have assigned to them double the space devoted to the philosophy of the bright classic age, and popular editions of the German poets of the middle ages are beginning to find as rapid a sale in Germany as those of the poets of Greece and Rome."

It is doubtless true, whatever boasts may be made in behalf of the moderns, and whatever exultation may be indulged over the accomplishments of Spinoza and Hume, Kant and Hamilton, Comte and Mill, in discussing the freedom of the will, the relation between mind and matter, the dependence of cause and effect, the immortality of the soul, the nature of Deity, the inductive or deductive methods of investigation, and many other philosophical subtleties, that all these points were debated centuries before with equal earnestness and ingenuity. Nay, thousands of years ago, the Hindoes had advanced as far in these mental intricacies as the most advanced thinker of the present era; and this not in the sense of Coleridge when he sneeringly said that "metaphysics is the science the evil spirits in hell delight to discuss;" nor in the sense signified by Byron, when he cast the taunt, after Coleridge had issued "The Friend," in which he diluted German philosophy down to English tastes, "Coleridge has taken to explaining metaphysics to the nation. I wish he would explain his explanation;" but in the sense of as keen and searching investigations as those subjects, from their very nature, are susceptible of.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," made several significant suggestions to the effect that "modern inventions" have comparatively little in them that is new; that they consist in fresh applications of principles known and used when the world was comparatively young.

The same fact is apparent in the Department of morals. Doubtless, the world, bad as it is to-day, is better than at any former period—thanks to the vitalizing and vivifying power of Christianity. But whoever goes back two thousand years to the Tahmed will find most of the moral principles of the gospels embodied there. Even the Aztecs, when Mexico was first explored, possessed ethical maxims fitted to adorn a Christian pulpit. Confucius proclaimed the Golden Rule. Persians and Arabs have a proverbial literature of high excellence.

The exhumation of medieval German literature will tend powerfully to abate modern arrogance, and to induce juster conceptions of the men of the past.

WAGES OF LABOR.

A man officially connected with a prominent benevolent institution, in one of the chief eastern cities, started recently on his annual round to solicit contributions from merchants who, year after year, had gladly been patrons thereof. The first counting-room he entered, the merchant said to him, "You must not ask me for one dollar this year. My stock of goods, as it stands, cost three millions of dollars. At market rates it will not sell for two millions." The solicitor saw there was no more to be said to that merchant, and he went elsewhere; but wherever he went he was encountered by like statements, attesting the heavy decline in prices of most commodities, and the consequent losses suffered by holders. These complaints were not simulated, but real. Prices have gone off, and there is no prospect that they will go back, for many years, if ever, to the high point attained during the rebellion.

Yet there are plenty of demagogues and scoundrels who insist that manufacturers could well keep up the wages of employes but for their disposition to grasp and oppress. They talk volubly about the unprecedented and enormous profits made by proprietors; tell how rich they have become; and how easily they can pay any scale of wages demanded, if they had a mind to. We suppose a good many manufacturers are rich, and that they mean to keep what they have made as well as they can. They will show themselves to be fools if they do not. We suppose, moreover, that artisans, mechanics and laborers laid up handsome sums during the prevalence of high wages. If they did not, the blame rests with their improvidence and want of forethought.

By a law stronger than any resolution of a Manufacturers' Association—than any rule of a Trade Union—wages must and will, in the long run, bear a definite proportion to the rate at which the particular products thereof sell in open market. Combinations, by proprietors or workmen, may temporarily control the current of business, but these interpositions act only as casual impediments thrown across a river. The waters will make their way to the level of the ocean, and in spite of all hindrances prices will gravitate to the level of the normal market. Hence, it may be doubted whether combination to keep up prices either of wages or of goods have, on the large scale, advanced the interests of producing classes. For brief periods prices may be artificially forced up, but movements in that direction always result ultimately in re-actions, by which purchasers obtain compensation for the extortions practiced upon them.

This principle has received an admirable illustration in the anthracite coal trade. During the war the miners entered into a most efficient combination for their own advantage; which, as a matter of course, rigorously excluded the helpers by them employed. The miners made, through a considerable period, as high as eight or ten dollars a day, working not to exceed six hours. Coal went up in market to fabulous prices, to the sore dismay of hundreds of thousands of families living on salaries or other fixed incomes, of widows struggling with the needle or the washboard to keep the wolf of famine from the door. The proprietors of collieries made great gains as well. All concerned in the traffic grew rich, no matter how many shivered with cold. This could not last. The law of which we have spoken could not be defied. Coal went down with a run, and all the past year it was sold at lower rates than ever before. Still, the wages of miners kept up tolerably strong. The principal loss fell upon the proprietors. Whatever incorporated companies paid them, not out of current earnings, but out of surplus, the hoardings of flush years. But surpluses do not last forever, and when expanded, stockholders become restive and wages are cut down. This is happening sharply. A few days ago, we chronicled the fact that a number of the leading anthracite companies had reduced wages largely. We venture to predict that this is not the utmost state which the reduction will reach before the new year shall go out. The opportunity of the consumers of coal has come, and they will enjoy it.

The same law is operating in all other departments of industry, and will continue to operate, whoever may oppose. With hundreds of thousands of workmen released from service in the army and navy, and with gold down from 2.80 to 1.33, it is simply absurd to imagine the compensation of labor can be kept up to the former standard. As well might an attempt be made to suspend the law of gravitation.

Men who are dependent on the sale of their labor for the maintenance of families will do wisely to consider this matter calmly. Time, to them, is emphatically money. Many of them have no savings laid by, and are sorely pressed. Circumstances have fallen under our limited observation of so touching a nature as to make the strongest possible appeal to human sensibilities. There is suffering—in some instances, deep suffering—in families out of employment. Standing out and refusing to work for such wages as can be obtained—as are ratable to what the product of the labor will sell for—only aggravates the misery. The winter is not half gone. Dreary weeks intervene between now and the return of spring. Business has fallen upon a transitionary epoch, and whoever may essay to hinder must go through the foreordained ordeal. We called the attention of proprietors to this fact, months ago, and urged them, as the least of evils, to decide upon an immediate march to specie payments; but we seemed to most of them as those who mocked. They thought they could so bridge the vast chasm with cobwebs, as to run the whole train of commercial affairs across. Surely, by this time they must have discovered their mistake. We now say to laboring men, by all means, work—for the best wages—but certainly work. It would doubtless be comfortable for you to buy cottons, woolens, and other articles you need, at as low prices as you paid before the war, on the specie basis, and to sell labor at the same rates you did when gold was at 2:80; but that is an arrangement you cannot make. Discretion always bows before the invincible.

* * *

Before the great French Revolution all classes of society were convulsed, the throes of a world were felt in all portions of the earth, petty uprisings took place in various countries of Europe, and the people groaned under the tyranous pressure of the aristocracy and their rulers. America wrenched and twisted at the bonds under which she chafed until she succeeded in breaking them and melting down the pieces. Prussia, through the energies of one great man, enlarged her possessions and humbled Austria. France was oppressed by her sovereign, her press was in chains, and her people cried out for bread, and against the favorite ministere of her King until those ministers were dismissed. Marie Antoinette was gay and thoughtless, extravagant and devoted to astonishing fashions; the Court but especially the Princesse de Lambelle were disliked and lampooned; by many this was supposed to be the culminating point of the storm, while it was the mere muttering of the wind before the great tornado which swept over the world shortly afterwards.

History repeats itself! At present we have the same premonitions of storm and disaster, of revolution and change, which preceeded the great tragic finale of the last century. The working people of the world are turbulent and, in some places, vicious. The mechanics of England cry aloud for reform, and the people of Ireland seek liberty. America has just emerged from a war which has burst the bonds of more people than composed the whole population of the continent at the time of the first revolution. Prussia has once more, under the leadership of a great man, extended her boundaries and degraded Austria, and France is in a measure the France of the eighteenth century over again. Her press is shackled; her sovereign upheld merely by favor; her people are fierce for food and wood, and Napoleon's favorite, Baron Haussmann, has been forced to resign. Eugenie leads the frivolous pleasures and fashions of the world, and spends the millions of the nation. Prince Napoleon's position is not unsimilar to that formerly assumed by the Duke of Orleans. The dauphin is repeated in the Prince Imperial. The Duchess de Mochy and the Princess de Metternich are as odious to the people as were the Lamballe and the whole Bourbon Court.

These comparisons are significant and momentous, and the rumors of riot, disaffection and sedition in the old world have been loud enough to reach the new; we have heard them; we almost fear we know their import, and we await with bated breath the coming of the events which have cast such portentou shadows. The former revolution in Europe, all revolutions in the world, have worked necessary and often mighty changes, and the coming one promises results of no minor use or importance, and nothing can stop its eventual progress.

* * *

One of those honorable and high toned exhibitions of moral depravity and mortal endurance, yclept Prize Fighting, took place on Sunday in St. Louis. One of the contestants was left dead on the field. We would urge as a penalty on the survivor that he be pummeled to death by one of the fraternity, as it would prove no serious loss to the community were all these gentlemen of the ring swept off life's stage by each others' hands. The mania for prize fighting has been suddenly revived in this country just at the time that good citizens were flattering themselves into the belief that it was rapidly passing away with other relics of barbarism. The press, in giving prominence and attaching a large degree of importance to the disgusting exhibitions of brutal force and training, is responalble for the increase of such affairs. The authorities too are responsible. There are stringent laws enough to prevent collisions of the character, and as the arrangements are never secretly made, the exercise of proper diligence might prove beneficial to public morals.

* * *

A leading Democratic paper has taken to conundrumising politics. Its latest effusion is: "In what respect is the Republican party similar to an iceberg?" The answer we give entire: "We are preparing for the great contest of 1868, and we shall win! We must win! We will win! If not by ballots then by blood! The iceberg floats out from the polar seas, it sinks not at once, but wears away by warmth and abrasion till at last it mingles with the waves and is washed to oblivion. So with Republicanism. It is wearing away." The poor old Democratic party has tried that "blood" dodge once, and just once too often. If the thing were attempted again the war would not be so long as the late one, but there would be a good deal more Copperhead blood let out, and the axe and the rope would make shorter work than the sabre and columbiad. One little word, it is the name of one of Longfellow's poems, is all the advice necessary to these "blood" howlers, it is "Beware."

* * *

The Revenue Laws are about to be carefully revised by the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means. This is a very important task, and one in which unusual knowledge, judgment and tact must be exercised by the gentlemen composing the Committee. An effort will be made to strike out the special tax of five *per cent.* on manufactures, and likewise the income tax.

* * *

—A dreadful crime has just been committed at Ghent, Belgium. An inhabitant of that place, named Van Rysselberghe, well known as a violent man, lost his mother a short time ago, and not finding any money after her death, as he had expected, believed that some relatives, who had attended her in her last illness, had taken the property and robbed him. Full of this conviction, he armed himself with three pistols and an enormous hatchet, and went to the house of one of them and demanded his share of the inheritance. Upon being assured that there was none, he fired at the husband, mortally wounding him in the chest; he then discharged another pistol at the wife, wounding her in the hand, and afterward falling on her with the axe left her bathed in blood. Then, covered with blood, he went to the house of another relation and recommenced his butchery on this man and his wife also. The neighbors, alarmed by their cries, collected and seized on the murderer, and but for the intervention of the police, would have killed him. The fourth victim is expected to recover.

—At Bristol, England, a blind man named Giles Cliffe, aged fifty-three, who had been separated for some time from his wife, had himself guided to a beer-house, where she lodged in the top story of the house. He made his way up to the room, where he found her and her nephew, a young man named Farrant. Immediately screams were heard, and on persons going up stairs, Cliffe was found beating his wife with the leg of a bedstead, and the furniture all smashed. Farrant, although a strong and athletic man, had been forced through a window only two feet square, and thrown into the street. Falling upon his head, the vertebræ of the neck were dislocated, and the unfortunate man died almost instantly. The blind man is in custody on the charge of murder.

* * *

—A young woman in Kentucky fell into a trance, induced by religious excitement, in November last, and, on recovering, told strange stories about heaven and the other place, besides predicting the death of three young men of her acquaintance before the year was out. The last one died New Year's day. An unpleasant female, that.

* * *

—Hon. W. T. Hamilton was yesterday chosen United States Senator from Maryland for six years, to succeed Reverdy Johnson. The vote on the last ballot stood: Hamilton, fifty-six; Swann, forty-six; Merrick five; Pratt, one. Reverdy Johnson received no votes. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Maryland.

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—At St. Andrews, Canada, at midnight on the 4th, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt. A slight shock, accompanied by loud noise, was also experienced at Montreal.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The editor of the *Christian Intelligencer* was recently urged to write an article on *Damnation Literature*. The friend who made the request said the people are being made drunk with licentious stories, strewn broad cast over the land. He urged the plea that here (New York) the dead walls are covered with placards, containing indecent pictures, insulting to every virtuous man and woman into whose eyes they send their horrid suggestions. The request seemed a reasonable one, and at first thought the editor felt his duty plain. But he felt convinced to enter single-handed in a contest of this kind called for consideration, on the ground that the very attempt to expose certain kinds of wickedness only insures them a wider currency and more rapid spread. The fact that a bad book, or villainous newspaper is condemned, only serves to increase its sale, by exciting a depraved curiosity to search for the vileness which honest criticism has tried to expose, so that its real nature, when seen, might be hated and derided. While conceding the above the editor thinks, however, that something ought to be done, to check the circulation of so much "damnation literature," but urges efforts commensurate with the magnitude of the evil. He believes the pulpit and the religious press, of course, should share in the duty to be performed. Unless the efforts to improve the light literature of the day, of the "sensational" order, are done by concert of action, very little can be accomplished by treating this subject in a fragmentary or empirical way. Christian parents, pastors of churches, and superintendents of Sabbath schools must co-operate to help to strangle this perdition literature.

The *Universe* (Catholic) of Philadelphia denounces, in strong language, the practice of Catholic parents sending their children to the Public Schools. It regards such parents as being more unnatural than the mother who exposes her infant on the path of the wolf. It further says that Catholics who send their children to Protestant schools have, inevitably before them, eternal companionship with fiends in hell. The *Universe* usually writes in a much bitterer strain than the Catholic press generally are accustomed to do in treating such questions. The question of educating the children of Catholics under the direct teachings of the Church has been frequently urged by that Church, but it should be kept wholly distinct from other questions.

The *Independent* is certainly growing more evangelical. In the last issue an announcement appears that next month a department of Sunday School intelligence will be introduced, and will hereafter appear in the first issue of each month respectively. It will be prepared with a special view to chronicle the most interesting and important events and incidents in our Sunday Schools.

Beecher's sittings were rented week before last for a sum total of forty nine thousand five hundred dollars, about one hundred dollars more than last year's amount.

Dr. Hatfield, a Methodist minister in Chicago, is out in the *Independent* with an article condemning the Opera as being an improper place for Christians. Four reasons are given, which are elaborated fully. First, That by patronising the opera they encourage and support a profession that works the moral ruin of most persons who engage in it. Second, Christians should not support the opera for the reason that its moral tone is objectionable. Third, The support of the opera by Christians is regarded as inconsistent and unbecoming by the irreligious world. Fourth, Such support of the opera afflicts large numbers of sincere and intelligent Christians.

The question of inaugurating a system of pastoral aid societies, composed of ladies, was before the Philadelphia Preachers' Meeting of the M. E. Church. The work suggested is that of sub-districting the territory embraced in their congregations, in order to visit the sick and needy, gather the children into the Sunday Schools, encourage attendance upon religious services, and give religious counsel wherever needed. The question was brought before that body at the instance of Bishop Simpson, by Mrs. Witenmore, an intelligent and pious lady from the West.

The trial of the younger Tyng commenced in New York, on Friday, the 10th inst. After the court was organized the charges and specifications were read, namely, that he had officiated in the bounds of the pastoral care of Messrs. Stubbs and Boggs, without their permission or the permission of the Church authorities. At the request of the accused the court decided that the trial should be open to the public. The President asked the accused what his plea was. Mr. Tyng stated that he was instructed by his counsel, Judge Fullerton, Mr. Parker and Rev. Dr. Tyng, that no plea was necessary. The President urged Mr. Tyng to make some plea, but without effect. He then said he supposed it would be sufficient to understand that the respondent denied the charges. Mr. Parker replied—not altogether. The clerk inquired if he should enter on the minutes that the accused is understood as denying the charge. Judge Fullerton replied—not at all; no denial has been made. Before adjournment Dr. Howland urged the accused to admit the facts, so as to make the trial brief and prevent bitter feeling. Court adjourned until the 10th of February.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* has received over thirty-five hundred new subscribers for 1868, making the circulation in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand, being the largest circulation, we believe, of any religious weekly in this part of the country. For years the paper has been steadily increasing in circulation, and it is believed ere long full twenty thousand subscribers will be on its books.

Rev. T. M. Wilson has just been installed pastor of the Old School Presbyterian church at Sharsburg, one of our suburban towns. Rev. James Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, preached the sermon, and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Swift took part in the exercises.

It is known to many of our readers that E. D. Jones, Esq., formerly Cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city, and now occupying the same position in a National Bank at St. Louis, is an indefatigable Sunday School worker. While attending a Sunday School Convention at Palmyra, Missouri, he gave great offence to some of the "whitewashed" reconstructed of that place, in this wise: During the course of a speech upon the necessity of tenderness on the part of the Sunday School Teacher in leading the children to Christ, he commenced to narrate an incident respecting the late President Lincoln, and had just begun a sentence with the word "Mr. Lincoln," when twenty-six, not willing to hear a word more, started for the door, making a terrible clatter. There was no attempt by Mr. Jones at drawing a parallel between Lincoln and Christ. A paper in St. Louis, has had a great deal to say about a "religion without politics in it."

During the "Week of Prayer" in Cincinnati, a twelve-hour union prayer meeting was held at the Second Presbyterian church, at which, we believe, the Evangelical denominations united. During the progress of the exercises in the evening the great church was packed. Fifteen at that time signified their desire for salvation. The meeting appeared to move the whole city, and no wonder, as the people waited upon God for his blessing from 9 A. M. till nearly 10 P. M.

Judge Irwin, of Georgia, in his charge to the Grand Juries, recommended the appointment of a Sunday School Board composed of leading citizens, who shall establish a Sunday School in every neighborhood.

EPHEMERIS.

—Bryant is playing Irish again, in Chicago.

—75,000 hogs were packed in Keokuk this year.

—Admiral Farragut and his fleet are at Naples.

—Eugenie is said to be the most graceful smoker in Paris.

—Miss Anna Dickinson nearly froze to death in Minnesota.

—Santa Anna is still a silent partner in the revolution business.

—Counterfeit five cent. pieces are extensively circulated in Chicago.

—A grand-daughter of George the Third is living at Long Branch.

—A western paper says the prettiest girl in this country lives in Peoria.

—The steamer Russia had the honor of giving berth to Charles Dickens.

—It is hoped that Leichardt, the long lost Australian explorer, is still alive.

—Hartford has a new National Screw Company with a capital of $1,000,000.

—It is said that the clothes of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, cost him $300 a year.

—A large grey eagle was captured last week while promenading on the ice near Wesleyville, Ill.

—Quite a number of Ohioians have settled near Tuskeegee, Alabama, and gone to farming.

—$55,000 dollars worth of buildings have been put up in the little town of Osage, Iowa, in 1867.

—Two men were overwhelmed and killed by an avalanche on the St. Bernard road last month.

—A Pennsylvanian has bought for $35,000 the 1200 acre farm of Rufus Pitzer, Esq., near Fincastle, Va.

—What's the difference between a horse and a barber? One can't live on shavings, and the other can.

—A wise man has found a remedy for unhappy marriages. It is to abolish the institution of marriage entirely.

—"La Sacra Lalange" is the name of the great Italian secret league of which Mazzini is supposed to be a member.

—Twenty-two villages in Upper Silesia, Prussia, have suddenly been afflicted with the worst type of cattle plague.

—On Thursday a sleeping car on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad was burned. None of the sleepers were hurt.

—The people of Central New York have taken to fox hunting. An exciting chase was had near Geneseo last week.

—Wild turkeys are very numerous in Virginia this year. More than two hundred have been killed near Manassas Junction.

—Somebody says that A. T. Stewart would not decline the nomination for Vice President with Grant as the leader of the ticket.

—Jas. Gordon Bennett, Jr., not having succeeded as a yachtist or as a journalist, has concluded to run a plantation in South Carolina.

—The cholera is still very bad in Havana, there having been as many as three hundred cases a day, and on the 10th inst there were fifty-two.

—There were seventy-two deaths in Cincinnati last week. Twelve of them were from typhoid fever and twelve from inflammation of the lungs.

—Mr. John Jones bit off the nose of John Robinson in St. Louis recently. Mr. Jones was not hungry, but he was angry. These men were coal diggers.

—The Swedish peasants have been existing for some time on cakes made of birch bark and moss—cakes that are as hard as rocks and almost as indigestible.

—Our new brethern of the Alaskan persuasion are learning English; they can swear now just as well as the best of the Americans, or as the worst either.

—Newspapers differ as to who is the senior Episcopal Bishop of the United States. Some say Bishop McIlvaine; others Bishop Smith. It is the latter.

—John W. Ayres married his fourth wife in Delavan, Ill., last week, and it has just been discovered that they are all alive and as well as could be expected.

—Mrs. J. G. Bennett wore $100,000 worth of diamonds at the opening of Pike's Opera House. La Grange saw her and went $30,000 better the same night.

—Somebody has decided that by the simplest rules of the first step in Arithmetic—addition—John Rogers had ten children, for 9 and 1 make ten every place.

—In New Orleans there are more Methodist churches than any other kind; then come Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Unitarian.

—Canada papers are impertinent. One of them recently, in noticing the fact that a week of prayer had commenced in the United States, stated that a year would be better.

—The widow and niece of the illustrious Faraday have received a pension of one hundred and fifty pounds from the Trustees of the literary fund of the British Government.

The negroes of St. Landry, La., are frightening the whites so much by their forwardness that the latter have asked for a return of the United States troops to Opelousas.

—The Dublin Exhibition palace is to be bought by the government, and all of the public galleries and collections of the Irish capital are to be united in it in one grand Irish Museum.

—A New England mechanic has been ten years at work getting up a combination organ and piano, which is to be operated by one set of keys. It will consist of nearly ten thousand portions.

—A veterinary surgeon in London has invented a new remedy for the equine race; persons who have learned to pronounce glibly the name of the nation of horses in Swift's novel will find it easy to remember. It is called Neurasthenipponskelesterizo.

—A member of the new Japanese troupe eats hot coals twice a week. He belongs to a set of fanatics, and this ordeal is one of their rites. We are perfectly willing ourselves to leave all such rites to the women if they want them.

—A Western exchange, in describing a ball, says that the most elegant dress was composed of red silk elaborately trimmed with white braid and long gold fringe, with a blue and yellow silk over dress. It attracted universal attention which we can hardly wonder at.

—The Memphis *Post* says that the suspension of the Commercial Bank of that city created considerable excitement which was only partially allayed by the publication of a card by the President stating that the assets of the bank were sufficient to pay all of the creditors.

—An exchange announces that "Minneapolis butchers saw their meat." We began to pity the butchers of other places, who could'nt see their's, when we read further "because it is frozen too hard to chop," then we stopped pitying the butchers and turned our thoughts inward.

—Some medical students, in Galveston, amused themselves by throwing pieces of some bodies they were dissecting, at persons in the street below; one man objected to being hit by a piece of recently deceased friend, and the poor students were obliged to stop their innocent little pleasure.

—Since the 1st of January, 186[illegible] 1,765,846 gallons of petroleum have been exported from New York, and 785,11[illegible] gallons from other American ports, making a total export of 2,551,961 gallons, which is nearly a million gallons more than was exported during the same time last year, and nearly half a million more than has been exported during the same time any year since petroleum became an article of export. Fifteen vessels, with a capacity for carrying 48,000 barrels, are now loading with this product at New York, and fifteen vessels with a capacity for 49,00 barrels are loading at Philadelphia. These vessels are bound for nearly every port in Europe, but mostly for Antwerp.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Protecting Animals from Storms.

Farmers generally do not appreciate the loss sustained in the condition and health of domestic animals by their exposure to cold rains and storms. Most animals can endure severe cold so long as they can keep dry, but their bodies becoming wet and kept wet, evaporation commences which carries off heat rapidly, and they are soon chilled through and through. This almost always deranges health, and most especially with milch cows, which are less vigorous and less able to resist sudden changes from heat to cold than stock not devoted to the dairy. Most of our domestic animals will endure sudden changes from cold to heat with impunity, but the opposite is often attended with very injurious consequences. Again, even if the health of the animal is not seriously impaired, a large quantity of food will be required to supply the heat thus lost, or there must be necessarily a waste of flesh. On the score of economy in food, to say nothing of deranged health, it will be cheaper to house cattle from cold storms, and from wet, whether it be from falling rain or snow.

A certain amount of food is required to keep up the temperature of the body, and in extremely cold weather the appetite is much sharper than in mild weather. The extra food ordinarily used in cold weather is not employed for laying up flesh, but is consumed to make heat. It is this principle which renders it more difficult and more expensive to fatten animals in winter than in warm weather.

There is considerable difference of opinion among stockmen in regard to the winter management of milch cows. The old class of farmers insist that stock is healthier when allowed to run in the yard most of the day. While others urge that the best results are obtained by keeping cows in the stable most of the time during winter, allowing them to go out each day only for water and returning them immediately to the stable. There is no doubt but the latter system will require less food than the other, but it is not yet fully established that such close confinement is promotive of the largest development of health and vigor even when stables are kept clean and well ventilated. In good weather stock enjoy their freedom in the yard and a few hours from their stalls in the middle of the warmer part of the day seems to be more in accordance with nature even though more food may be required to carry the animal through. But in stormy weather or when it is extremely cold, doubtless the best place for cattle is under shelter. Nothing pays better than care and attention to stock during winter, and if a saving is to be made both in food and health, all storms and sudden changes of temperature must be guarded against as far as possible.

Feeding Ground Feed.

The economy of giving ground feed to stock depends somewhat on the manner of feeding and the uses to which the animals so fed are put. The digestive apparatus of the horse differs from that of the ox, the latter being more capacious and digestion more perfect. In feeding ground food wet to the horse it will be swallowed too rapidly and with much less saliva than it would if the food had been fed unground. A certain amount of saliva appears to be required in the stomach to aid digestion, and hence when food is taken without sufficient mastication the salivary glands are not stimulated to secrete their fluid in the quantity demanded by nature. In a short time the horse will show evident signs of indigestion, acidity of the stomach, belching of wind, dullness and inability to stand hard work.

In feeding ground food to horses, therefore, it will be well to give it dry, mingled with a little whole grain, cut hay or straw, by which a longer time is necessitated in eating and sufficient mastication secured. Both horses and swine, when taking food that foments in the stomach, will eat earth if allowed to come to the ground, instinct teaching them that this will neutralize the excess of acid. Salt and ashes, or salt and clay, should always be within reach of the horse when closely confined, more especially if corn or corn meal be employed in feeding, as these are liable to produce excessive acidity, which the salt and ashes will serve to correct. There is no doubt about the economy of using ground feed, instead of the whole grain, as a general thing, for domestic animals; but to obtain the best results all animals are not to be treated alike, while the object desired must be closely kept in mind.

Kitchen Garden.

The amount of out-of-door work will be governed by the season and the locality; wherever anything can be done to facilitate next spring's operations it should be attended to while work is not pressing. At least the one important article of

Manure—the key to success—can be accumulated. There are but few crops that will not pay for liberal manuring, and where early hot-beds are to be started, the manure may be placed where it will be needed. The heaps should be so large that they will not become chilled through, and if fermentation goes on too actively they must be turned over.

Hot-bed Sashes and Frames are to be in readiness. The usual size of sashes is 6x3 feet. In small operations a frame of convenient size is placed on a thick bed of fermenting manure, but it is quite as well to excavate 2 feet deep, and board it up with rough boards and place the heating material in this.

Straw Mats will be needed, and a good stock of them may be made in a short time.

Cold Frames generally need more attention to keep them cold than to prevent injury from freezing. Cabbages, especially, should have air, except in very severe weather, and in a mild time the sashes may entirely be removed during the day.

Tools are to be overhauled and repaired, and those needed made or purchased. A home made roller, marker, reel for a garden line and the like, are great helps, even in a small garden.

At the South, hot beds may be started, and lettuce, radishes and cabbages sown in them, and the half hardy vegetables, such as beets, carrots, turnips, etc., sown in the open ground, and the early sorts of potatoes planted.

Flower Garden and Lawn.

Evergreens are now appreciated, and the present is the season to discover where they may be introduced into the grounds to the best advantage.

Rhododendrons, Hollies, and other of the broad-leaved evergreens, may be made to contribute largely to the cheerful winter aspect of the grounds, and some of them, such as the Kalmias and Rhododendrons, serve the double purpose of making them gay with their flowers in spring and summer.

Shrubs and Trees of all kinds must not be broken or bent out of shape by heavy loads of snow.

Hedges [illegible] their winter [illegible]

[illegible] the roo[illegible] against frost. Snow affords excellent defence against hard freezing. Never delay path making after the snow is fairly over. In case of a heavy fall of snow, endangering flat roofs, etc., clear it off immediately, lest, rain falling, the weight be greatly increased, and serious damage occur.

STATE NEWS.

—The store of John W. Humes, Altoona, was burned on Sunday night. It is supposed to have been robbed and then set on fire. Mr. Humes had an insurance of $2,000 on his property, but his loss was much greater than that can cover.

—We were pained to learn that one morning last week, Critchfield's oil mill and woollen Factory about five miles south of this Borough were totally consumed by fire. The fire is said to have originated from the oil-mill, which has not been going for months, and the cause of it is not known.—*Somerset Whig.*

—A few nights since some dogs got among the flock of sheep belonging to Nelson Ely, of East Finley township, Washington county, and killed thirty-two of them. On the same night the flock of Joshua Colfield, in the same neighborhood, was visited by another set of canines, and twenty-nine were killed. The dogs that attacked Mr. Ely's were caught and exterminated.

—About six weeks ago, an account was published of four children of Elias and Mary Fraker, residing near Burnt Cabins, having died of that terrible disease diptheria, within a period of thirty-seven days—between the 28th of September and the 1st of November. We have now another case, in the same locality, still more terrible in its fatality, sweeping away five children in one family within six days!—*Juniata Sentinel.*

—On Friday evening of week before last, the store of Hueston & Herron, at the Cincinnati Coal Works, near Coal Bluffs, Union township, this county, was together with the entire stock of goods, destroyed by fire. The building is supposed to have caught from a burning slack pile in the immediate vicinity. We have not learned the amount of loss. There was an insurance in the North American, of Philadelphia.—*Washington Examiner.*

—We have been informed by a reliable source, that an extensive organization exists in Mason county of what was known before and during the war as "Knights of the Golden Circle," and which meets regularly every week in a certain part of the county. A prominent Democrat in the upper end of the county is the "Big Chief," and "talks much—talks big" to the faithful. At each meeting plenty of whiskey is said to be used.—*Weekly Register.*

—The depression in the Pithole oil region is distressing. The *Pithole Daily Record* says that at no time in the past history of the oil regions have the hard times been felt more than at present. The effect can be seen and felt in all branches of trade, not being confined to the oil business alone. That such will be the case for several months to come, probably owing to the present depressed and uncertain condition of the money market there is little doubt.

—About seventy persons will be added to the membership of the English Baptist Church as a part of the result of the revival meetings just closed. All of these, with the exception of three or four who were from twelve to fourteen years of age, were adult persons, including several husbands and wives, who went into the baptismal waters together. About one hundred persons in all manifested a special religious interest in themselves during the meetings.—*Pittston Gazette.*

—On Saturday last, says a correspondent writing from Jacksonville, the barn of Mr. Samuel C. Donebey, of Young township, was totally consumed by fire. Two hundred bushels of wheat, five hundred bushels of oats and a quantity of hay, in the barn at the time was destroyed. The fire was caused by the friction of the apron of a threshing machine, then in operation, and was so sudden that the men engaged in operating the machine had scarcely time to escape. The machine was destroyed. Loss about $2,000.—*Indiana Democrat.*

—We have some particulars of an outrage in Ward township, about ten days ago, involving the beating of a woman by her brother. Miss Rowena Rice married Mr. Isaac Comfort about Christmas time, much against the will of her brother George. A few days after, Mrs. Comfort went home for her clothes, which her brother refused to give up. She attempted to take them, when he knocked her down, and beat her so badly that she still remains in a critical condition. Such are the facts as vouched for by good authority.—*Tioga County Agitator.*

—A barn belonging to Philip Titman, near Auburn Four Corners, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, January 7th, with its contents, about sixteen tons of hay, oats, harness, wagon, &c. When Mr. Titman got up in the morning, about five o'clock, he discovered the fire, and the roof was then just ready to fall in. One of his horses, that was tied in the stable at night, was now found running loose in the road, having either slipped his halter or been let out. The building and its contents were insured—perhaps enough to cover the loss.—*Montrose Republican.*

—On Friday afternoon last, an accident occurred in the slate quarry of Mr. Isaac Parker, on Slate Ridge, this county, about three miles from Peach Bottom, which resulted in the death of Henry Williams, a Welshman employed in the quarry. Mr. Williams was engaged working in the bottom of the pit, which is over one hundred feet deep, when a portion of the debris collected around the top of the quarry was loosened by the recent thaw and fell into the pit, striking Mr. Williams on the head, injuring him to such an extent that he died the following Saturday night. He was an unmarried man.—*Wrightsville York County Star.*

Agricultural Society.—Pursuant to notice the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society met at their office in this place, yesterday morning. Owing to the non-completion of the business of the Society, referred to the Executive Committee of last year, it was deemed inexpedient to proceed to an election for officers, and the election was thereupon postponed until Wednesday next, the 22d of January, between the hours of one and three o'clock, when it will take place. Messrs. Ellis, of Lycoming, and Gilbert, of Dauphin, were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and report to the adjourned meeting, and the Society adjourned.—*Harrisburg State Journal.*

—On Friday last, the daughter of John Hendricks, residing with a Mr. Gaul, a tailor, in Upper Hanover township, this county, was burned to death. The following are the particulars. Mr. Gaul had in his employ two girls, and on the night of the accident, the family had retired to bed the two girls wishing to stay up to finish some work they were at. The younger, Elizabeth Hendricks, grew tired and laid down in front of the stove to sleep, in course of time the other got up to put some coal upon the fire, and as she did so, it is supposed the water in the coal caused the gas and flames to burst out and ignite the clothes of Miss Hendricks, which resulted in burning her so severely, that she died on the Saturday morning following. The deceased was 13 years.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

—A dreadful accident occurred in the limestone quarry of Mr. Daniel Leber, situate in Lower Windor township, about five miles below this place, along the line of the Susquehanna and Tide Canals. The quarry is now leased and worked by Mr. John Detwiler, and on Monday last, just before noon, two of Mr. Detwiler's employees, named Wm. Smelizer and Joseph Reider, were standing on a ledge of rocks about fifteen feet from the bottom of the quarry, engaged in clearing it off, when from some cause, a large rock above them, weighing from two to four tons, became detached, and in its descent caught Mr. Smelizer between the falling rock and the ledge on which he was standing, crushing his breast and killing him almost instantly. Mr. S. saw the rock coming and gave the alarm in time to save the life of Mr. Reider, but was himself unable to get out of danger. Mr. S. was an industrious man about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and five or six children who were dependent on him for support.—*Wrightsville (York Co.) Star.*

West Virginia News.

We learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have issued orders for the building of a boat in our city. The bills for the lumber it is said were made out on the 15th inst.

Could this not lead some of our enterprising men into the notion of giving some of their serious thoughts to the importance of a dock-yard, where we could have employed constantly about fifty laborers? What an amount of business such an establishment would secure! Think of it gentlemen, and try to set the ball in motion. It can be accomplished, and this once attained, a marine *railway* will follow as a natural consequence.—*Parkersburg Times.*

A Man by the name of Huston, a resident of Grafton, while in a state of intoxication, was instantly killed near Texas, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last Tuesday evening, by falling from the bumper of a freight car while the train was in motion. Huston had gained by his fantastic toe, quite a reputation among his fellows as a "Jig Dancer," and was *en route* at the time of his sudden and awful death, for Fairmont, to contest the floor with another expert of the same profession that evening. He had secretly got aboard of the train at Grafton, and his presence was not known to the conductor until a few moments before the occurrence of the accident.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

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—An attempt at murder was made recently at St. Blaise-du-Buis (France). A workman named Verdoya, a Piedmontese, called on a widow named Guerin, and after a few minutes' conversation, rushed on her and inflicted several wounds with a poignard, then, thinking her dead, he commenced searching the house for money. Several times he returned to the woman; she, however, held her breath and allowed herself to be turned over as if she were dead. Verdoya, before leaving, dragged her to a well about ten feet deep, and threw her down; she, however, succeeded in keeping herself on the surface of the water, and when she thought he was got to a distance, clambered to the top by the chain, and nearly reached a neighbor's house when she fainted. Her groans were, however, heard, and assistance arrived. The man was afterward arrested in his own house.

An Original Poem by Fitz Greene Halleck.

A FAREWELL TO CONNECTICUT.

I turned a last look to my dear native mountains,
As the dim blush of sunset grew pale in the sky;
All was still, save the music that leapt from the fountain,
And the wave of the woods to the summer wind's sigh.

Far around, the gray mist of the twilight was stealing,
And the tints of the landscape had faded in blue,
Ere my pale lip could murmur the accents of feeling
As it bade the fond scenes of my childhood adieu.

Oh! mock not that pang, for my heart was retracing
Past visions of happiness, sparkling and clear;
My breast was still warm with a mother's embracing,
My cheek was still wet with a fond sister's tear.

Like an infant's first sleep on the lap of its Mother,
Were the days of my childhood—those days are no more;
And my sorrow's deep throb I had struggled to smother
Was that infant's wild cry when its first sleep was o'er.

Years have gone by, and remembrance now covers,
With the tinge of the moonbeam, the thoughts of that hour,
Yet still in his day-dream the wanderer hovers
'Round the cottage he left, and its green woven bower.

And Hope lingers near him, her wildest song breathing,
And points to a future day, distant and dim,
When the finger of sunset, its eglantine wreathing,
Shall brighten the home of its childhood for him.

—*Putnam's Magazine for February.*

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY IN A VACUUM.

A new apparatus has been brought out in Paris by M. M. Alvergniat for demonstrating the fact that electricity will not pass through a perfect vacuum. The tube which serves for the experiment contains two platinum wires, the free ends of which are separated by the space of about one-eighth of an inch. A nearly absolute vacuum is first created by means of a mercurial pneumatic machine; then, after half an hour's action, the tube is heated to dull redness, and the exhausting process continued until a point is reached when, in spite of the slight distance between the platina points, the electric spark ceases to pass. This experiment, which is but a confirmation of the observation first made by Gassiot, bears in an important manner on the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis, proving that electrical display can only take place within the limits of our atmosphere, and conversely that the atmosphere, although in an extremely attenuated state, extends to an immense hight.

CAUSE OF DEATH FROM SNAKE BITE.

Professor Halford of Melbourne University, investigating this subject, found the blood of the victim in all cases dark, very fluid, without any tendency to coagulation on exposure, and containing a large number of foreign cells, which under the microscope, were seen to contain nuclei. He concluded that when the person is bitten, molecules of living germinal matter are thrown off, which speedily grow into cells and multiply with astonishing rapidity. This sudden increase takes place at the expense of the oxygen absorbed blood at each respiration; hence the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of combustion and chemical change in the body, followed by coldness, drowsiness, insensibility, slow breathing, and finally death. Professor Halford claims to notice a strong comparison between the effects resulting from snake bites and cholera, and considers the above explanation a probable clue to the study of zymotic diseases.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

The external use of Iodine and its preparations, remedies whose therapeutic efficacy in certain cases cannot be questioned, has hitherto been exceedingly limited, indeed, almost abandoned, on account of its leaving stain marks on the linen and on the skin. A very simple means of getting rid of this drawback has lately been discovered by Dr. Percy Boulton, which will be welcomed by all the medical profession. The remedy consists in adding to the iodine solution a few drops of phenic or carbolic acid. The effect of this addition is not only to render the solution perfectly colorless, so that it may be employed with impunity, but the compound is rendered intrinsically a more efficacious agent than iodine alone. In sore throat, abscess in the ear, &c., this preparation is said to be a sovereign remedy, causing all local sensibility to disappear, and curing the patient much sooner than if either of the agents were employed separately.

POISONOUS VISITING CARDS.

The sale or manufacture in Munich of the much admired crystallized or "mother pearl" visiting cards has been forbidden by law. For a short time subsequent to their introduction into that city, these cards had great popularity, the demand far exceeding the supply, but falling under the notice of the Medical Director of the Sanitary Department of Munich he caused an investigation to be made concerning the composition of the crystallized surface, and consequent upon the report of Professor Wittstein, to whom the examination was committed, the tabooing order was issued. The crystallizing material, the Professor found on applying the necessary tests, is a soluable salt of lead, a poison the most dangerous, especially to children, from its pleasant sweet taste.

A NEW REAGENT.

A new and highly sensitive test for acids and alkalies has been prepared by Professor Bottger from the leaves of an ornamental plant, Coleus Verschaffelti—so called in honor of the Dutch horticulturist Verschaffelt. The fully developed leaves are digested in alcohol, and slips of Swedish filter paper soaked in the decoction take a beautiful reddish tint, which becomes green under the influence of an alkali or an alkaline earth. As this reagent is not affected by free carbonic acid, it may be used in detecting carbonate of lime in water. If a strip of this paper moistened with water is held over a burner from which gas is issuing, the greenish tinge appears, in consequence of the ammonia from which, perhaps, no gas is entirely free.

Ohio News.

Fanny Janauschek is to be in Cleveland.

Prof. Youmanns is to lecture shortly in Zanesville.

A twelve year old child named Ella Soule is traveling and lecturing on Temperance in Ohio. She asserts with much gravity that she has been totally abstemious all her life. She was in Salem on the 10th.

A Railroad from Berea to the Tuscarawas valley, which will connect Medina and Wooster with Cleveland, is proposed, and is in a fair way of going ahead. If it should be completed it would be of immense advantage to interior Ohio.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says that a man named Pud Myers, a noted horse thief, who was sentenced by Judge Tuttle, at the late term of the Warren court, to nine years in the Penitentiary for horse stealing, is also under indictment in that county for the same crime, and remarks that "as Myers has now spent some sixty years in crime, and about twenty in prison, he will hardly be able to resume his profession with much vigor at the expiration of his term of service for the State."

There was a smash up on the New Lisbon Railroad last week, following the fashion of the day. As it is not a big railroad it could not have a big smash-up, so it had a little one. The *Buckeye State* says it occurred at Leetonia and prevented the train from coming down for a day or two. In switching, by some means the locomotive and a passenger car "came together" with such force as to demolish the latter and injure the former to some extent. Everything is right now, and the train is running as usual.

The Delaware *Herald* says: Mr. B. C. Waters, Mail Agent on the C. C. & C. Railroad, who was seriously injured last spring by being drawn from the car while in the act of taking a mail bag from a crane at a station near Cleveland, while the train was passing at the usual speed, sued the company for damages, basing his claim upon the facts, as alleged, that the crane was in the reverse position from what it should have been, which caused the accident, and that an employee of the road, who had charge of the station, placed the bag upon the crane and was responsible for the reverse. We learn that the matter has been compromised—Mr. Waters withdrawing his suit and the company paying him $1,500.

The Newark *Advocate* says: Last week Dr. W. H. H. Oatley, of Gratiot, was brought before 'Squire Grasser, of this city, on a charge of having attempted to procure an abortion on the person of Martha Ellen Besson, daughter of Mr. Henry Besson, a farmer of Hopewell township. The young woman was produced as a witness in the case, and is said to have testified with little indications of shame. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age, and that she became pregnant by one Townsend Cochran, on the 6th day of July last, and that the attempt to procure an abortion was made on the 9th day of October, in the woods in the neighborhood where she resides. On the testimony of the young woman, the Doctor was held to bail in the sum of $800.

—An English newspaper states that some interesting and very successful experiments, for the purpose of saving life at sea, were made lately in the presence of thousands of spectators, at Holyhead, in Wales. A Mr. Rees, who has a patented system, went through three evolutions. In the first, he threw himself on the water and was buoyed up by a very simple airtight dress, and, amid great plaudits, paddled himself along at the rate of three miles an hour. This would in the opinion of experienced seamen, be of immense service in case of shipwreck, or indeed whatever life is endangered on water. His second evolution was somersaults, and the third, walking upright in the sea.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22, 1868.

A STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Rev. James Frazer, a Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty to inquire into the Schools in Scotland, on the Common School system of the United States, and of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, in his report of our Schools speaks in "warm terms" of the natural aptitude of Americans, particularly of American women, for teaching, and also of the training of our teachers as exceedingly imperfect. The English course is nine years—five years as pupil-teachers, two at the Normal School, and two years under probation. Here, he says, they enter on their work "without having learned to teach," and, it might be added, often without having learned to learn.

The recent report of our able State Superintendent shows that only 2,726 of the 15,000 teachers in our State the past year ever attended a Normal School of any kind, and that only 7,458 read books on teaching. There are, consequently, many acknowledged failures and very many more which are so in fact. The teachers enter on their duties with sufficient knowledge of a few text books to obtain their certificates, but without that general and thorough education they should have, and without any special training for their important profession. They have never learned how to teach or how to govern. Even those who attended for a few months any of the many private Normal Schools became from that fact satisfied with their fitness for their work, of which, or the method of accomplishing which, they knew comparatively nothing. Hence, such schools, although answering a purpose as a temporary expedient, do much harm, standing in the way of genuine Normal Schools, which they resemble in name only. They do not, and they cannot, with their slender advantages and their extremely limited course of study, make professional teachers. To make such requires years of study. The books which they are to teach should be thoroughly mastered, and far higher and broader ground should be conquered, so that they may be prepared to awaken an interest in higher education.

The teacher whose education is limited to a few books soon becomes dull and unable to excite any interest in his classes. Then there are the difficult questions of governing the many different classes of students which may be committed to them, so as not to injure the amiable and good, and so as to benefit the willful and passionate. The dull and stupid are to be aroused and not discouraged, and the bright and active stimulated to high attainments. The different wishes of many uneducated and unreasonable yet loving parents are, as far as possible, to be complied with. He then should have all the instruction in his difficult work he can obtain. The experience of veterans in the cause should be given to him. How to influence the child; how to control the adult; how to teach the different studies, and how, in the full and broad sense, to educate that subtle part of ourselves, which is in fact ourselves—mind—he should be taught. A model man, a model school, and lectures will do much in this respect.

This the Normal School seeks to accomplish. It aims to do for the teacher what the Law, Medical and Theological schools do in their departments; and it is as important as either. It is a long time since such schools were established in Europe. It is less than forty years since, on an humble scale, the experiment, as it was called, was tried in Lexington, Massachusetts. It required much labor to accomplish this; and they have made slow progress—in inverse ratio to their value and importance. Now, Massachusetts has five well equipped schools of this kind doing great service in the cause of education. Pennsylvania, moving slowly in the cause of education with her 3,000,000 of population, has but four for her 800,000 pupils and her 15,000 teachers.

In our district we have none. We are glad to see that an effort is now being made to supply this want. We hope it may succeed. There should be such a school here with all the requisite appointments and with a thoroughly educated, self-denying man at its head. Its influence on all the departments of education will be great. Many will be induced from the aid afforded by the State and the superior advantages it will furnish, to fit themselves for the business of teaching, who otherwise would not; and a large number of females, who make our best teachers, will engage in the work. Of the thirty who graduated at the Westfield (Mass.) Normal School last year twenty-seven were females. Nine-tenths of those who have graduated at the excellent Normal School at Albany, N. Y., have engaged in teaching.

The very meagre compensation offered to teachers, the estimation in which they are held, and the want of suitable preparatory institutions, are difficulties in the way of securing those who are well fitted for their work, and who are willing to make it a life-business. One of these obstacles it is now proposed to remove; and this being overcome, the others will be lessened. Let not our people underrate what is proposed. To be a good teacher requires a combination of powers and acquirements rarely possessed. Extensive knowledge, a well disciplined mind, self-government, patience, kindness, firmness, love of labor, ability to govern and to awaken the minds of others, and sound judgment, are necessary. Small compensation, not increasing in proportion to the increase of knowledge and experience, he must expect. Exhausting labor and a short life are his. But he makes noble and true men and women, or by his incapacity, hinders them from becoming such. He deals with mind and heart. He starts the youth on his way to greatness or usefulness, or the way to ruin. He, if fitted for his work, builds up men in all that adorns and ennobles. Thousands of such teachers are demanded in this district of our State. Shall they have the advantages to fit them for their great and good work?

STANDING ARMIES.

A century and a half ago was commenced that system of standing armies in Europe, which has since grown to such enormous proportions as to threaten to eat out the substance of the nations in order to gratify the ambitions of the monarchs. As fast as one Emperor or King has increased his enrolled or drilled force, all the others have felt compelled to follow his example and multiply soldiers and armaments in corresponding ratio. In the earliest stages of its development Montesquieu deplored this system as fraught with innumerable calamities. Fifty years later Adam Smith stated that the prevailing computation in his age was that one in a hundred of the population could be sustained as a regular military force; while to increase the proportion would be certain to result in national bankruptcy. Napoleon III. now proposes to raise the French army to 1,200,000 out of a population of 48,000,000; that is, he proposes to convert into soldiers a thirtieth part of the whole people. It is manifest, therefore, either that a great fallacy lurked in the earlier computations, or that important changes have been wrought in the condition of society. It is not improbable that something must be allowed for both these causes.

Statistics, as a science, were exceedingly imperfect even fifty years ago, and in many departments comparatively little progress has been made even now. Still, enough has been ascertained to make it certain that all the earlier estimates were so inaccurate as to be of little value. At best, they were only rough approximations; often they were so crude as to be only misleading. It is probable, therefore, that Adam Smith's estimate of the average capacity of nations in his day to support military organizations was considerably below the actual point.

But, during the last century the productive ability of all the European nations has been vastly augmented by the introduction of machinery. Steam, as a propelling force, has multiplied almost indefinitely the capacity of the nations for producing all descriptions of goods, wares and merchandise, and the multiplication goes on steadily and in apparently increasing ratio. It seems impossible to set a limit to this expansion. If it was safe to conclude that Smith's computation was correct, and that Napoleon was now pressing the capabilities of his subjects to the utmost limit, a basis would be furnished for measuring definitely what machinery has thus far accomplished in supplying the place of population as a dynamic force. Neither of these points, however, are settled. Indeed, many known facts indicate that to assume either of these points as true, would be to fall into serious error. It is manifest that a century ago the power of nations to carry public burdens of any sort, was greatly under estimated. It is just as clear that machinery has made much more than the difference between Smith's calculation and the demand now made by Napoleon. Some of the European nations, as England and Belgium, have certainly increased, by nearly a hundred fold, through machinery, their power to produce commodities demanded for consumption. Then, it must be considered that it costs vastly less to run a steam engine of any given force, than to maintain a number of men and women sufficient to equal it. Iron hands, whenever they can be used, are cheaper than hands of flesh and bones.

It must be pondered, as well, to comprehend this whole matter aright, that the science of war has felt the modern impulse as well as other departments of activity. A given number of men, employed in the work of war, can now accomplish much more than the same number could have done a hundred years ago. With railroads and steamships as means of transportation; with telegraphs to send messages; with modern guns and missiles, the work of destroying lives and property has received a fearful acceleration. This was demonstrated during the recent wars in this country and in Germany. True, there were superficial persons among us, while the rebellion was in progress, who saw vast sums of money rapidly accumulated through army and navy contracts, or through speculations in stocks consequent on the expansion of the paper circulating medium, and thought the nation was rapidly increasing in wealth. It was impossible to make them understand that the taking of a million and a half of men from productive industry, was in itself a cause of national impoverishment; that to set them at the work of destruction, in tearing up railroads, conflagrating towns, sweeping away fences and crops, and transforming fruitful districts into desert places, was quickening the waste of substance beyond former precedent, and would reduce the nation to such a condition of exhaustion as to require many years for full recuperation.

Of course, the augmentation of the French armies will result in proportional strengthening elsewhere—especially in Germany and Italy. It was the good fortune of Prussia to possess rulers who perceived in advance of others the changes that were inevitable in the art of war by reason of the general progress in mechanical invention; and who were prompt in adopting all the improvements that were presented. Her military system has been thoroughly modernized, so that her Prime Minister, instead of being dismayed at the gigantic French preparations, confidently utters the assurance that the peace of Europe is not to be broken this year. He knows what resources are at his command, and what his great opponent can summon. But Austria has need to strain her capabilities to the utmost; while Italy, wearied and impoverished by exertions beyond her strength, sees occasion for still larger efforts, if she will accomplish her ambition and realize her noblest destiny.

The United States has reason to congratulate itself that, while Europe, in time of profound peace, is incurring most of the burdens incident to a state of war, it is able to reduce its army to a scale of comparative insignificance. Having exemplified the strength of the Government, and the exhaustless patriotism of a majority of the citizens, it can lay down its weapons, confident in its inherent strength and in the full persuasion that it will not be menaced from without. Herein is hope. Seriously as we were depleted while the war raged, now that the war is over the expenses safely fall far below what is deemed practicable on the other side of the Atlantic. Instead of keeping 1,200,000 men under arms, our army has fallen already below 30,000, with a fair prospect of going yet lower. With so few abstracted from the works of peace, and so few to maintain for the purposes of war, the restoration of the nation from the embarrassments under which it now rests must be correspondingly accelerated.

—For two days Chicago existed without sensation, but the pause was only the lull before the storm. On Saturday morning a young girl named Louisa Stang deliberately poisoned her father, mother, two sisters and a brother, and then accused her mother of the deed. The girl is not yet sixteen years of age, and complains of having been overworked and cruelly treated by her parents. A little sister of the unfortunate girl saw her put something white into some coffee, and as all who drank the coffee were similarly affected there is but little doubt as to the falsity of her denial. Fortunately the dose was too strong, and although dreadfully prostrated it is thought that none of them will die. The Chicago *Tribune* proudly asserts that Mrs. Grinder is outdone, and we are not unwilling to yield the point to Chicago.

—At a murder trial at Orleans, Ind., last week, a witness confessed to having been hired by a man named Sandors to do the deed, and he had done it. The prisoner who was thus proved innocent was immediately dismissed, but the crowd in the court room became intensely excited, and determined to hang the self-confessed murderer. A scene of the wildest excitement then occurred. All of the members of the bar, sheriff, constables, and the officers of the court clustered around the terrified murderer and only at imminent personal risk kept him from the clutches of the mob. Knives, clubs and pistols were out, and only the determined and temperate conduct of the sheriff and his assistants prevented a bloody tragedy. The excitement in Orleans is still very high, and Cutzinger, the hired assassin, is by no means safe yet.

—The Philadelphia *North American* has the following humane suggestion: "If anybody wants to know how a horse feels on a bitter morning, when a frozen bit is placed in his mouth, let them first place a piece of frozen iron upon their own tongues. Having done this, let the coachman or driver see that the bit is warmed before being fixed in position. The horse will look, though he cannot say, 'thank you.'"

—On Saturday night the three story frame hotel at Pittsfield, Warren county, Pa., was burned to the ground; the fire was first discovered at about one o'clock and the boarders escaped with their night dresses only; the loss was some $5,000.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

—A more barbarous crime than the murder committed at Droylsden, England, on Christmas Day, has seldom been chronicled. An Irishman named Faherty, called upon Jane Hanmer, a woman who had rejected his addresses, and attacked her with a poker. Hanmer staggered into a room where her landlady lay in bed, and thither she was followed by Faherty, who struck her down by a terrible blow on the head. The ruffian then closed the door, placed himself against it, and dealt the prostrate woman five other blows with the poker. Hanmer died in about half an hour, and Faherty was taken red handed.

—Cassell's Magazine says: It is no mean proof of the manner in which the Prussians are educated that those very elegant little toys are all made by prisoners under penal servitude. We wonder what sort of a figure our felons would make at the like occupation. Some of the details are capitally modeled. There, for instance, is a butcher's shop, with all the joints hanging on their hooks. They are made in paper, and show that the modellers must have copied them from the originals. The governing powers in Germany do not think it beneath them to give an art education to the children engaged in the manufacture of toys. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has established schools for this purpose, and the result is that the most beautiful animals made in *papier-mache*, come from his kingdom. They are too good, however, for playthings, and are more likely to find their way to the mantel-piece as ornaments.

—Practitioners (says *Gatigani*) are well aware that cod liver oil, which has now become an important element in *materia medica*, unfortunately possesses a taste, the repugnance to which many patients cannot overcome. Dr. Ludovic Rouland has endeavored, and not, it seems, without success, to remove this obstacle by ridding the oil of its charasteristic taste. His receipt is as follows: Cod liver oil, 100 gms. (21 drachms); alcohol, at 40 degrees of Baume's acrometer, 60 gms. (12 drachms); essence of peppermint, 3 gms. (45 grains). By mixing these ingredients an emulsion is obtained, which is administered at the rate of three table spoonfuls a day. The proportion of these ingredients may be varied according to the taste of the patient. Dr. Rouland says that he has obtained very satisfactory results from this mixture.

—A raft, on which were fifteen seamen, and a temporary stage composed of four barrels and planks, lately broke away from one of the ships in Portsmouth harbor, England, and drifted down the main channel, fortunately without getting into collision with any of the vessels, buoys, &c., although it passed close enough to the Pigmy, tender, to enable the men to throw ropes on board the vessel. An eight-oared cutter, manned by men of the Royal Artillery, and a pinnance from the St. Vincent, went to the assistance of the men, and took the raft in tow, but with all their efforts they could not stem the strong ebb tide which was running, and so were compelled to pull for Southsea beach, a distance of two miles from where the raft broke adrift.

—According to statistics published recently, extending over a term of thirty-two years, the cost of pauper relief in England has remained nearly stationary, the amount in 1834 having been £6,317,255, against £6,439,517 in 1866. In the interim an addition of nearly 7,000,000 has been made to the population of England and Wales, and the result has been attained, no doubt, by the copious emigration during those years. The state of the country was bad in 1834, and in 1866 it was anything but flourishing; still it is reassuring to know that things are "not so bad as they seem." It is also satisfactory to be informed that the cost of pauperism per head of the population has sensibly declined, namely, from 8s. 9½d. in 1832 to 6s, 1½d. in 1866.

—An English paper says: "Mrs. Murray, the Devonshire witch, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor for having obtained from Thomas Rendle £4 10s. for certain 'charms,' which she asserted, would cure his wife who is paralyzed, but which failed to do so. Mrs. Rendle is now under treatment by another local witch named Gribble, who has undertaken to cure her or to refund all payments. It is hard to see why a woman should be sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for undertaking to do by 'charms' what quack doctors, mesmerizers and spirit-rappers undertake every day to do—with equal want of success—with perfect impunity.

—M. Gostell, Mayor of Hub near Berne, Switzerland, and M. Mathys, a schoolmaster of the same place, were driving home late a few evenings ago, when about a hundred yards from their dwelling the horse shied and overturned the cabriolet down a steep bank. At the bottom was a rivulet with not much water, but a great quantity of mud. The two men were buried in the latter, and the vehicle falling on them with the wheels uppermost, they were unable to extricate themselves or to cry out for help, and were found there in the morning dead. M. Gotsell, who was a man in good circumstances, leaves a widow and four children, and M. Mathys, a widow and seven children.

—Le Follet describes a short dress of "truly Parisian make":—"The under-skirt, though short, is not very short; generally either red, violet, or black, and is plaited round the bottom. The upper skirt, which is most frequently black, should be cut moderately trained at the back, and so looped up as to be perfectly flat at the front and the sides; whilst the back, being set in at the waist, in large plaits, is quite *bouffant*. Four buttons are used for the looping up, two at the sides and two at the back, those at the sides being so placed as to stretch the front breadth quite plain. This skirt, of course, is considerably shorter than the under-skirt.

The Paris Rothschild recently had a royal shooting party at his country seat, the peculiar feature of the entertainment being the engagement of the celebrated surgeon Nelaton, who presided at a pavilion where all the wounded hares, pheasants, etc., were conveyed by a regular ambulance service, their limbs reset, their wounds dressed, and themselves put in condition to serve another time.

—In London, at the suggestion of the well known philanthropist, Miss Burdett Coutts, an association has been formed to furnish work for the unemployed in road making, cleaning streets, and in similar ways. Miss Coutts has undertaken to pay two hundred and fifty persons for six months, at about 50 cents a day, and has given $1,500 toward the road making fund.

Dr. Sargent's Diuretic Pills

Are very properly called

"BACK-ACHE PILLS,"

Because whenever the Kidneys, Bladder, etc., are affected, the pain is always felt in the small of the back, sometimes extending along the groin, which symptoms are often mistaken for Rheumatism, and the ordinary remedies for Rheumatic affections such as Plasters, Liniments, &c., are of no avail.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS

Strike at the root of such diseases, by removing the inflammation and stimulating the organs to a healthy action. The patient is relieved from all weakness and pain. Hundreds who have suffered from these troubles can testify to the wonderful efficacy of these pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sugar coated, price 50 cents per box.

Debility and Emaciation

Both result from the lack of ability to convert the food into nutriment. How necessary, then, for those suffering from these alarming symptoms to immediately resort to a remedy that will strengthen the stomach and digestive organs. For, as soon as this desirable object has been accomplished, the health improves, and the patient resumes his natural personal appearance. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have attained a world-wide popularity in such cases, and have been proven the most safe and surest means of removing constipation, toning the stomach, giving energy to the liver, and relieving every symptom of nervousness and depression of spirits. Its cheering and beneficial effects are highly spoken of by thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health. No restorative in the annals of medicine has attained the same popularity in the short space of time it has been before the public, or has won the high endorsements accorded to this excellent tonic. Many other preparations, purporting to be correctives and restoratives, have been introduced and have perished one by one, while the popularity of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has gone on with ever increase, and is now recognized as a standard household medicine. The success which attends the use of the Bitters evinces at once its virtues in all cases of debility and diseases of the stomach. Certificates, a most without number, have been published, attesting its truly miraculous power in removing those painful and fearful diseases. And at this time it seems idle to do more than call attention to the great remedy of the age, in order to awaken public attention to the fact that no other preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases and is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and can't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your breast pains you, and you hawk up more phlegm than usual, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men, generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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One Year	8.00.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference to important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
Clubs of Ten	1.15.

—and one to the getter up the club.

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☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing the above, and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

☞ GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMMENCING
January 27th, 1868,
SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

The season sale of secured seats commences WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1868. (See prices elsewhere.) MEMORABLE COMBINATION. UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT. MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE. LEONARD GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA. The Combined Grand Choruses and The Combined Grand Orchestras! Aggregating one hundred and twenty-six Artists and Virtuosos (See third page.) MAX MARETZEK, IMPRESSARIO Director of the New York Academy of Music. Madame LOUISA KAPP YOUNG, The very celebrated tragic Prima Donna, especially engaged for the coming season in New York, will make her first appearance in Pittsburgh. SIGNORA MARIETTA GAZZANIGA, (Marchioness di Malaspina,) The renowned Dramatic Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera, given her great triumphs in this city a few seasons since. Miss MINNIE HAUCK, Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta. This charming young American Prima Donna has covered herself with laurels this season. She adds another and a brilliant Star to the Constellation which America has given to the world of Art. In addition to her regular repertoire, in which she has greatly distinguished herself, Miss HAUCK will sing in Pittsburgh for the first time the role of MARGUERITE in German, in conjunction with Joseph Hermanns as MEPHISTOPHELES. SIGNORA ANTOINETTA RONCONI, Prima Donna Leggiera. SIGNORA NATALI TESTA, Prima Donna Contralta. Whose great Vocal and Histrionic excellence give her foremost position among Dramatic Contraltos. The repertoire selected presents Signora Testa in several of her greatest impersonations. SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI, SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI, His first appearance in Pittsburgh. The very renowned PRIMO TENORE, justly celebrated as the most pure and scholastic artist since the construction of the Academies. Signor Pancani, in addition to his usual repertoire, will appear this season in his famous impersonation of Rossini's OTHELLO. SIGNOR RAMIERI BARAGLI, Primo Tenore Leggiero, His first appearance in Pittsburgh. SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI. The first of living basso buffo. Signor Ronconi waived an engagement at Her Majesty's Grand Opera, in order to return to America. This season embraces his celebrated and delightfully comical impersonation of *Nicolo*, in "Carnival de Venice." SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI, The popular baritone, whose superb voice, admirable presence and impassioned style have justly made him one of the greatest favorites of the American lyric stage. Signor Bellini has never appeared to such advantage as in the memorable repertoire selected for this season. SIGNOR GIUSEPPE ANTONUCCI, Primo Basso Cantata. Relieved by the superabundant force of artists from the intensely exacting lyric and dramatic roles, Signor Antonucci's noble organ is heard to the highest possible advantage in the majestic music of Mozart and Rossini, while his impressive and dignified mien gives an importance to his repertory unknown. SIGNOR ENRICO TESTA, Primo Tenore Leggiero. SIGNOR NICOLO BARILLI, SIGNOR BANFI, SIGNOR RICARDI, M. AMATI DUBREUL, and JOSEPH HERMANNS, The Popular Basso, gives this season his famous impersonation of *Mephistopheles*, in Gounod's *Faust*. THEODORE HABELMANN, The very popular Lyric Tenor of the Grand German Opera, sings this season "FAUST." Conductors. MAX MARETZEK and CARL BERGMAN. THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES Are constituted of the members of the Grand German and Italian companies, and it is at once the largest and most efficient which has yet appeared in Grand Opera in this country. The GRAND ORCHESTRA comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosos of the New York Academy. The COSTUMES are all new and of the most expensive material, made by artisan Tailors, with a strict historic accuracy, necessitating by far the largest outlay ever undertaken for Grand Opera in America. ☞ The sale of Secured Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! for floors, tables, counters, windows, &c., of all width and styles, which we will sell at greatly reduced rates, wholesale and retail. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. J. & H. PHILLIPS, ja22 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing, Gaskets, &c., of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by J. & H. PHILLIPS, ja22 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

WINDOW SHADES.—We are now selling our stock of Shades at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock; also, Gum Oil Cloth, Buff, Holland, &c., at reduced rates, at Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair street. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

WEATHER STRIPS.—ROEBUCK'S and TERREY'S Wood and Rubber Weather Strips; the best and cheapest strips in the market, and sure to exclude snow, rain, wind, &c., for sale and applied by J. & H. PHILLIPS, ja2 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ **NOTICE.** PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting for the election of Officers, etc., will be held at their room, THURSDAY, 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. H. M. LONG, Secretary. Pittsburgh, Jan. 22, 1868.

☞ **TENTH QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.**—The Board of Directors of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States, having declared the Tenth Quarterly Dividend, on all paid up stock, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from the earnings of the company up to January 1st, said Dividend will be paid on demand, at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 68 Fourth street. EDWARD JAY ALLEN, ja22:k82 Secretary and Treasurer.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of JANE McCLURE, dec'd, late of Elizabeth township, having been granted to the undersigned, persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to either. THOS. PENNEY, J. B. KELLEY, Executors. ja21:7

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN DYER, sr., late of Allegheny City, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement. HAMILTON STEWART, Or, SAMUEL DYER, ja21:k30:W 61 Federal St., Allegheny City.

ABBOTT'S NATIONAL DIGEST.—A Digest of the Reports of the United States Courts and of the Acts of Congress, from the organization of the government to the year 1867. To be completed in three vols. Two vols. now ready. Price, per vol., $7.50. KAY & COMPANY, ja22 65 Wood street.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.—Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will rent cheap and on reasonable terms. Buildings lots at various good prices. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM WARD, 110 Grant street, ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

MITCHELL'S NEW REFERENCE ATLAS, For the use of Colleges, Libraries, Families and Counting Houses, in a series of Fifty-six Copper Plate Maps, exhibiting the several countries, Empires, Kingdoms and States in the Modern and Ancient World. Compiled from the latest authorities. One vol. quarto. For sale by KAY & COMPANY, ja2 65 Wood street.

VALUABLE WORKS ON COUNTRY ARCHITECTURE.

Sloan's Model Architect. 2 vols. ...Price	$25.00
Downing's Country Houses	8.00
Downing's Cottage Residences	2.50
Woodward's Country Seats	1.50
Vaux's Villas and Cottages	3.00

FOR SALE BY KAY & COMPANY, ja2 65 WOOD STREET.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING LISTS, FOR 1868.

Twenty-five Patients, tucks ......Price	$1.25
Fifty Patients	1.50
Fifty Patients, interleaved, tucks	2.00
Ehner's Physician's Hand-Book	1.75

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

KAY & COMPANY, 65 WOOD STREET, ja22 (Lafayette Building.)

MALT.—500 BUSHELS FALL BARLEY MALT, RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY McBANE & ANJER, 141 WATER STREET. Pittsburgh, January 22, 1868.

CHEAP BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINING SIX ROOMS, Situate on Caldwell Street, near Henry, Sixth Ward. PRICE, $5,200. APPLY TO STEEL & WILSON, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, ja21 No. 66 Smithfield street.

WHITE, ORR & CO. 25 Fifth Street, Offer their large stock of WINTER DRESS GOODS, At a great reduction in price. ja22

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
McKeesport Accommodation	11:10 A. M.	2:05 P. M.
Exp. to and from Uniontown	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
Braddock's Accommodation	4:30 P. M.	8:35 P. M.
West Newton Accommodation	5:15 P. M.	7:10 A. M.
Night Acc. to McKeesport	10:30 P. M.	5:40 A. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 P. M.	10:30 A. M.

For Tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent. W. S. STOUT, Superintendent. ja22

SPECIAL NOTICE, To Purchasers of Clothing. CRAY & LOGAN, 47 St. Clair Street. In order to close out their still large assortment of Boys', Youth's and Children's CLOTHING, Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS. BOYS' SUITS FOR $5 00! All other goods equally low. GRAY & LOGAN, ja22:k7 No. 47 St. Clair Street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of HAILMAN, RAHM & Co. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, G. W. HAILMAN having sold his entire interest to WILLIAM COLEMAN. The business will be continued under the name and style of COLEMAN, RAHM & CO. GEO. W. HAILMAN, FR. RAHM, W. VARNUM, WM. MACRUM. Pittsburgh, January 14th, 1868.

I take great pleasure in recommending the new firm to the many friends and patrons of the "DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS," and solicit for them a continuance of favors so largely extended to the old firm. GEO. W. HAILMAN.

DUQUESNE Iron and Steel Works, COLEMAN, RAHM & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles, Steel, &c. WAREHOUSE: No. 77 WATER STREET, ja18:j10 PITTSBURGH.

ALL WISHING to BUY or SELL REAL ESTATE, SHOULD SEND FOR THE REAL ESTATE RECORD, A large sixteen page Journal, issued monthly, devoted to all matters, laws, facts and items of interest pertaining to Real Estate; containing full descriptions with prices, &c., of several thousand properties, including FRUIT, TRUCK, GRAIN AND GRAZING FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS, MILL PROPERTIES, Plantations, Timber Tracts and Mineral Lands, For sale in PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, TEXAS, and other States. Send for a Copy—FREE. TOWNSEND & CO., No. 237 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA. ja20

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, St. Louis, January 11, 1868. **THE TIME FOR RECEIVING** AND OPENING PROPOSALS For Building and Erecting at Bissell's Point, Two High Service and Two Low Service Pumping Engines, IS EXTENDED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, of Saturday, Feb 16th 1868. BY ORDER OF THE BOARD. ALEX. CROZIER, ja20 Vice President.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PITTSBURGH White Lead and Color Works, Manufacturers of WHITE AND RED LEAD, ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD, McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN And all colors dry or in oil. Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET. Factory, Nos. 450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Locust street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES P. TANNER, 56 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Will sell his large and well assorted WINTER STOCK of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES, To make room for his Spring supplies. Customers and others will find this a good opportunity to fill up with what they need, and they are requested to call and examine. JAS. P. TANNER. ja22:k29

CARD.—Having sold to Messrs. EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE, No. 90 Water street, our stock, on the 11th instant, we have retired from business. Chandlery and Boat Store business. We cordially recommend EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE to our friends and customers, and ask a continuance to them of the patronage so liberally extended to us. CALDWELL & BRO. Pittsburgh, January 21, 1868.

W. S. EVANS ...J. B. DALLAS ...D. S. H. GILMORE. **EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE** Successors to T. M. HARTON & CO. and LONG & DUFF. **SHIP CHANDLERS,** And dealers in BOAT STORES of every description, No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, having bought from Messrs. CALDWELL & BRO. their entire stock of Boat Stores and Ship Chandlery goods, we would respectfully ask the friends and customers of Messrs. CALDWELL & BRO. for a continuance of their patronage so liberally extended to them in the past. EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE, ja22:k34 No. 90 Water St., Pittsburgh.

NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED, AT J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S, No. 87 MARKET STREET. BLEACHED MUSLINS, CALICOES AND CRASH, ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS CLOSING OUT. To make room for extending the Store Room back. ☞ Remember the place, No. 87 Market Street. ja22

HARRIS & EWING, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets, PITTSBURGH, PA. CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICITED. We offer at manufacturers lowest rates, J SCHOONMAKER & SON'S STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD, ZINC, PAINTS, AND EVERY VARIETY OF COLORS, DRY AND GROUND IN OIL. Also, PUTTY, in Bulk and in Bladders and Cans. BLUE LEAD, for Oil Refiners. And a general assortment of goods suited for DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS AND COUNTRY DEALERS. ja17:k87

FIRST LIST, 1868, OF APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of January, inst:

PITTSBURGH.
Oswald Heckman, tavern, 1st ward.
Henry Bretsch, tavern, 1st ward.
Moses Bennington, tavern, 3d ward.
Gillinger & Stevenson, other goods, 1st ward.
Gambs & Anderson, other goods, 1st ward.
John Anderson, tavern, 2d ward.
Manus McLaughlin, tavern, 3d ward.
Wm. Baeree, tavern, 4th ward.
John McGlonbridge, tavern, 5th ward.
Julius A. Richter, eating house, 5th ward.
Christ. Schenzenbaugh, tavern, 6th ward.
Patrick Conlan, eating house, 6th ward.
Olmstead Washington, other goods, 7th ward.
Hunter S. Love, tavern, 9th ward.
Jas. Neeson, tavern, 9th ward.
Nich. Sebalis, tavern, 9th ward.
David Brass, eating house, 9th ward.
Michael Shea, eating house, 9th ward.
Henry Glunt, eating house, 9th ward.
Felix Laverty, tavern, 9th ward.
B. Gallaith, tavern, 9th ward.
Nich. Young, eating house, 9th ward.
ALLEGHENY.
Anthony Berlinger, tavern, 2d ward.
Fred. Richter, tavern, 2d ward.
Christ. Gerst, eating house, 2d ward.
Conrad Vollerbach, eating house, 3d ward.
L. Stern & Bro., other goods, 3d ward.
L. Gassenschmit, tavern, 4th ward.
J. A. Mickley, tavern, 4th ward.
John P. Wacker, tavern, 4th ward.
Joseph Steelman, tavern, 4th ward.
John McIntyre, tavern, 4th ward.
Wm. Wessel, eating house, 4th ward.
Samuel Hodgetts, eating house, 4th ward.
Thomas Holmes, tavern, 6th ward.
Henry Wagner, other goods, 6th ward.
BOROUGHS.
Wm. Arghelis, tavern, East Birmingham.
Joseph Fisher, tavern, East Birmingham.
Henry Wilhelm, eating house, East Birm'hm.
John Meyer, tavern, Lawrenceville.
George Hite, tavern, Lawrenceville.
Fred. Holecker, other goods, S. Pittsburgh.
TOWNSHIPS.
Robert Euwer, eating house, Harrison.
Chas. Kirsch, tavern, Liberty.
John Steinhuber, tavern, Mifflin.
John O'Donnell, tavern, Pitt.
John McCarthy, tavern, Pitt.
Den. is Dougherty, eating house, Robinson.
Patrick Davidson, eating house, Versailles.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

VASES, COLOGNE SETS, FANCY CHINA, Parian Statuettes, BOHEMIAN GLASS And other STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, in great variety. For The Holidays. 100 Wood Street. RICHARD E. BREED & CO. de16

LADIES' FURS. An endless variety, of superior quality, SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Also, all the NEW STYLES HATS AND CAPS, AT PRATT & BENNY'S, No. 107 Federal Street, Allegheny.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF LADIES' FURS, AT REDUCED PRICES. M'CORD & CO., 131 WOOD STREET. ja1

PROCLAMATION. CITY OF PITTSBURGH, ss. In accordance with resolutions passed in Select and Common Councils, I, WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my Proclamation that on MONDAY, the 27th day of January, 1868, the freemen qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth will meet at the usual places of holding election, in the SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh, and OAKLAND TOWNSHIP, to elect, by ballot, the following officers: SECOND WARD, Pittsburgh—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council. OAKLAND TOWNSHIP—One person to fill a vacancy in Common Council. {L. S.} Given under my hand and seal, this eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1868. WM. C. McCARTHY, ja17:k94 Mayor.

EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, And LINEN SETS, AT REDUCED PRICES, AT F. H. EATON'S, 17 Fifth Street, ja17

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of MALIN & HAMMETT, in the Iron Commission Business, is dissolved this day by mutual consent, EDWARD G. HAMMETT retiring from said firm. GEORGE MALIN, E. G. HAMMETT. Pittsburgh, January 18th, 1868.

The IRON COMMISSION BUSINESS will be continued under the firm name of GEO. MALIN & CO., No. 69 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, Jan. 18th, 1868. ja18:j100

FOR THE FINEST TEAS, The Choicest Groceries, The Purest Spices, And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to FRANCE'S TEA MART, ja18 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS! Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine stamped Gold Paper, to be sold as low as the lowest in market. Call and see, at 107 MARKET STREET, near 5th. JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BATES & BELL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WE OFFER JOB LOTS OF DESIRABLE GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES. 21 Fifth Street. BATES & BELL. ja22:Wfm

KELLEY'S WEEKLY!! THE BEST ILLUSTRATED FAMILY JOURNAL published in the United States. Price, 10 cents. No. 10 now ready and for sale by all news dealers everywhere. In the Tenth number of this best illustrated weekly journal is commenced a thrilling novel by ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled COUNT DE MORET; OR, RICHELIEU AND HIS RIVALS. It is the last extended work of the great author, whose MONTE CHRISTO, THE THREE GUARDSMEN, BRAGELONE, &c., have made his name and genius known wherever the English language is spoken, to say nothing of his reputation in all the civilized countries of Europe where other tongues are spoken.

SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868. We will distribute Half a Million of Dollars of the profits, in shares, to our subscribers. One share returned to every subscriber. One share, cash, Twenty Thousand Dollars. One share, cash, Ten Thousand Dollars. One share, cash, amounting to sixty-one Thousand Dollars. Four Thousand Dollars. Other shares, cash, Other shares, sewing machines, pianos, melodeons, gents' gold watches, ladies' gold watches, silver watches, &c., amounting to Four Hundred Thousand Dollars. Positively no postponement. A Committee, to be chosen by the subscribers, will distribute, SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, the above named shares. The Committee's report will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

One copy, three months, with number of share	$1 00
One copy, six months, with 2 numbers of shares	2 00
One copy, one year, with 4 numbers of shares	4 00

Four numbers sent free to show Specimens in the United States on Application. The postage is only 5 cents per quarter, payable at the post-office of receipt of paper. Address all letters to A. A. KELLEY & CO., Publishers, ja22 108 Broadway, New York City.

WM. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., No. 31 Fifth Street, ARE NOW OFFERING at retail the finest and best stock of BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE CITY, COMPRISING Ladies' Winter Walking Boots, of the best quality and latest style in Button and Lace. Ladies' Lasting Dress Gaiters, in Button, Lace and Congress, of the very finest finish. Children's and Misses' Walking, School and Dress Shoes, of all styles. Gent's Fine Calf Boots and Heavy Sole Calf Balmorals and Congress, of superior quality, always on hand. Boys' and Youths' Heavy Kip and Calf Pegged and Sewed Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, and a beautiful assortment of Infants' Fancy Shoes. ALL ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES No. 31 Fifth Street. no3:ws

FOR FRAGRANT TEAS, CHOICE COFFEE, AND PURE SPICES, GO TO ROBINSON'S, No. 20 Fifth Street.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM Iron Broker, 124 First Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, mannore, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

SELLING OFF AT COST AT ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S, 61 Smithfield Street, OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS STOVES, FENDERS, COAL VASES, FIRE IRONS and STANDS, A Good Chance to Purchase Presents. de27

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. J. Y. McLAUGHLIN and WILLIAM F. McLAUGHLIN have entered into the Commission Business as dealers in LEATHER, HIDES, OIL, &c., under the name and style of J. Y. McLAUGHLIN & SON, AT THEIR OLD STAND, No. 335 LIBERTY STREET, Where they will be pleased to see all their old friends. ja17:j81

The Highest Market Price PAID FOR GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers, Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS. my3:p93:WF

FIRST CLASS LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY. J. LYONS, No. 110 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Keeps on hand and manufactures to order, the FINEST STYLE OF GILT, ROSEWOOD and WALNUT, OVAL and SQUARE MIRROR, PORTRAIT and PICTURE FRAMES, Curtain Cornices, Bands and Buttons, Consols, Tripod and Bracket Tables of exquisite design and workmanship. GILDING AND REGILDING executed in the highest style of the art. ☞ PRICES MODERATE. no5:n83wws

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned has made application to the District Court of Allegheny county, for the dissolution of the co-partnership existing between the subscriber and Nicholas Pfranzinger, in the general business of brewing lager beer and ale, as the same has hereto ore been carried on between them in the 5th Ward, Pittsburgh. And further notice is hereby given that the undersigned will not hold himself responsible for any debts hereafter contracted by and under the said firm of Hammer and Pfranzinger. GOTLEIB HAMMER. ja1:j30:W

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, 138 & 140 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Carriages for Funerals, $4.00. Hearse for Funerals, $5.00. Horses bought and sold on commission. Good Turn-outs for processions. oc30:82:W WM. WARD.

100,000, 100,000, 100,000. Just received, the above amount of BROOM HANDLES, Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade. J. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer, h79 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. I have associated with me in the Queensware, China and Glass Business my brother, ARTHUR O'LEARY. Business will be conducted under the name of JOHN J. O'LEARY & BRO. JNO. J. O'LEARY. Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. ja18:j80

RIDLEY'S STEAM CANDY.—Broken, assorted stick and Vanilla Cream, in papers and by the pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW, ja3 Corner Liberty and Hand street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOCK OF GROCERIES, LAMP AND GLASS STORE, FOR SALE. SEVEN YEARS ESTABLISHED, And now doing a first rate business, having Ample Cellar and Loft Room For a large business, located on the Best Business Street in the City. The owner desires to sell out that he may concentrate his attention on other business. Stock is now run down to between TEN AND FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. A person thoroughly familiar with the business would form a partnership to carry it on, with a suitable person who could advance ten thousand dollars capital. Address K, this Office. ja22:k8

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! BLACK and COLORED ALPACCA, cheap. PLAID and STRIPED POPLINS, a bargain. COBURGS, DELAINES PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTING MUSLIN, PILLOW CASE MUSLIN, SHEETING MUSLIN, TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN, COTTON and LINEN DIAPER, TOWELS and TOWELING, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETS, WATERPROOF, FLANNELS, WHITE AND GREY BLANKETS. TRIMMINGS, SHIRT FRONTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c., &c., A LARGE ASSORTMENT, AT VERY LOW PRICES, *Wholesale and Retail, at* WM. SEMPLE'S, 180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny. ja18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, DEC. 18, 1867. NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LOANS OF THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Due July 1st, 1868. THE FOLLOWING LOANS, Due July 1st, 1868, WILL BE REDEEMED, WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT, ON PRESENTATION AT THE Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, OF PHILADELPHIA, VIZ: Loan of March 27th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868. Loan of July 19th, 1839, due July 1st, 1868. INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1868. FRANCIS JORDAN, Sec'y of State. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, And. General. W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer. Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

F. W. C. FELD, DEALER IN GLUE, CURLED HAIR, Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons, CATTLE TAILS, Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c., Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,) PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

540 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Running West from Omaha, ACROSS THE CONTINENT ARE NOW COMPLETED, The track being laid and trains running WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870, Was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—United States Bonds, Having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a SECOND LIEN as security. The interest on these Bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—First Mortgage Bonds. By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, *and no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company, in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—The Land Grant. The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—The Capital Stock. The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $8,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD. Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 540 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1.50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to the Capital Stock.

Earnings of the Company. At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

Six Per Cent. in Gold, Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by JAMES T. BRADY & CO., S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street, HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood streets, And KRAMER & RAHM, And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery. A new PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application. JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, NEW YORK. JANUARY 8TH, 1868. ja16:k61d&F

PROPOSALS FOR STATE PRINTING. Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and the supplement thereto, approved 20th February, 1862, notice is hereby given that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Representatives of said Commonwealth will receive sealed proposals until twelve o'clock at noon of the Fourth Tuesday of February, 1868, For doing the Public PRINTING AND BINDING, for the term of three years, from the first day of July next, at a certain rate per centum below the rates specified in said act relating to Public Printing and Binding, approved the ninth day of April, A. D. 1856, and according to the mode and manner and conditions specified in said act and the several supplements thereto. Said proposals to specify the rate per centum on the whole of the rates of the said act taken together, and not a specification of the rate per centum below the rates on each item. The following is the form of proposals for the State Printing and Binding: I, ——— ———, propose to do all the State Printing and Binding in the manner and in all respects subject to the provisions of the Act of the ninth of April, A. D. 1856, and the several supplements thereto, for the period of three years, from the first day of July next, at the rate of ——— per centum below the rates specified in said act; and should the State Printing and Binding, as aforesaid, be allotted to me, I will be ready forthwith with bond, and approved sureties, as required by the act approved 25th February, 1862, for the faithful performance of the work so allotted," which said proposals shall be signed, and together with the bond required, shall be sealed up and endorsed "Proposals for Public Printing and Binding," and shall be directed to the said Speakers, and be delivered to one or both of them as aforesaid, to be opened, announced and allotment made on the 9th day of January, 1869, agreeably to the provisions of the said act of ninth of April, 1856, and the several supplements thereto. F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth. JANUARY 6th, 1868. ja7:145

H. KIRKPATRICK, PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT, OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS. Single Entry Books Closed and Re-Opened by Double Entry. Deranged Books accurately adjusted. PARTNERSHIP SETTLEMENTS made out in a thorough business style. Office on third floor, Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. de6:h46

PRODUCE—In store and arriving—

3,100 bu. ea. Corn & Oats;	300 bbls. choice Apples;
800 bush. Corn Meal;	20 bush. bright [illegible];
2,000 " Oats;	300 " Dried Peaches;
200 " Ear Corn;	300 " Pared [illegible];
1,000 " Dry Sh'ld Corn	300 bxs. prime Cheese;
100 bbls. Rye Flour;	400 bbls. P. F. Potatoes;
100 " Family Flour;	60 bush. small Beans;
200 bush. Clover Seed,	20 bbls. Sweet Cider;
30 " Timothy Seed,	20 gals. Blackb'y Wine;
3,000 lbs. Roll Butter;	30 bbl. Rosin;
2,000 " Packed "	50 tons Hay, to arrive;

With full stock of Groceries, in store, for sale. ja H. RIDDLE, 182 Liberty street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 19 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, January 16, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND No. 6.**—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst., at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 20th inst., inclusive. WILLIAM MUELLER, ja17:194 Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY, Secretary's office, Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1868. ☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the full paid stock, out of the earnings of the six months ending December 31st, 1867, payable at the office of Geo. A. Berry, Treasurer, (Citizens Bank,) on and after February 1st, 1868. The Transfer Book will be closed January 23d, and re-opened February 1st. T. L. RODGERS, ja16:191 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, Hand Street, January 6th, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Directors** of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Dollars on Each Share Of the Capital Stock, payable forthwith, at the Citizens National Bank. R. K. WILSON, ja8:178 Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 4, 1867. ☞ **DIVIDEND No. 16.—The** Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½) free of Government Tax, on the Capital Stock, for the quarter ending December 31st; and the semi-annual Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) less Government Tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after Thursday, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine street, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The Transfer Books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., and re-open on Friday, January 17th, 1868. By order of the Board. ja10:177 F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY, January 6th, 1868. ☞ **THE DIRECTORS of this** Company have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share to be credited to the stock notes. ja8 J. G. COFFIN, Sec'y.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO., No. 37 Fifth St., Pittsburgh, Jan. 6, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The** Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2) PER SHARE, free of tax, payable on and after Monday, the 13th inst. ja7 185 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., ALLEGHENY, January 6, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Board of** Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share, free of tax, payable in cash at the office of the Company, on and after Monday, 13th inst. ja7:186 JAS. E. STEVENSON.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Jan. 7th, 1868. ☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. On the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of United States and State tax. ja7:180 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, January 3, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The** Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., Out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th inst. ja6: ROBT. J. GRIER.

☞ **QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.** FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., (Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of Government and State Tax. ja6:147 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1st, 1868. ☞ **DIVIDEND.—The President** and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, have this day declared a Dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS ON EACH SHARE of the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith. ja3:139 W. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE.—Holders of Stock** Certificates in THE FEDERAL OIL COMPANY, not regularly transferred on Books of the Company, will please present them immediately at the office of the subscriber, corner of Duquesne Way and Hancock streets, for transfer. It is thought advisable to dispose of the property, (real and personal,) and divide proceeds among Stockholders. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the Board, and paper conferring authority for signature of stockholders will be found at the office of A. B. MILLS, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 9th, 1868. ja9:172

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, West Market Building, Pittsburgh, January 15th, 1868. ☞ **OWNERS AND CONTRACTORS** liable for use of hydrant water, in erecting or repairing buildings in the City of Pittsburgh, in 1867, are requested to settle for the same during the ensuing week. EDW. S. WRIGHT, ja16:j92 Assessor of Water Rents.

MEETINGS.

☞ **NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL** MEETING of the Stockholders of the Little Kanawha and Burning Spring Petroleum Company and the Giant Big Blood and West Fork Petroleum Company, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Secretary, No. 119 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, January 28th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary. ja14:166

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

WATER STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION. Will be offered at Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, January 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., that desirable FOUR-STORY WAREHOUSE, Nos. 50 and 51 Water street, now occupied by Messrs. Isaiah Dickey & Co. and Martin & Bickel. The lot is 35 feet front on Water street by 160 feet to First street. The building is one of the most substantial in the city, having a cut stone front and iron roof. The portion fronting on First street has extra supports, rendering it sufficiently strong for an iron warehouse, for which purpose it is now used. Terms at sale. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., ja21:k31 Auctioneers.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN. Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano, AND ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN. THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos. ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order. CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years. BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER, ja28 No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO., Capital, : : $125,000. President—EDW. DITHRIDGE. Secretary—T. A. WRIGHT. Superintendent—JAS. GILLESPIE.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. L. Malone,
E. R. Johnston,	Edw. Dithridge.

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward. Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. ja29:198

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE FREIHEIT'S FREUND, Daily and Weekly German paper, to No. 143 Smithfield Street. The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and patrons, as well as the public generally, that they have removed their office to the new Freiheit's Freund building, No. 143 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, three doors from Sixth. NEEB, BAUER & CO., ja18:k1 Publishers of Freiheit's Freund.

FORTY-FIVE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, Direct from the Factories of Geo. A. Prince & Co., Treat, Linsley & Co., and Prescott Bros., at prices from $75 upwards. Call and examine this splendid new stock, at BLUME'S MUSIC STORE, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood. de21:0

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE. A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 63 GRANT STREET. The duties of this school will be resumed on January 3d. The Musical Department is now in successful operation, under the direction of Prof. C. BOCK. For information or admission address de31:129 Rev. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, SEED STORE—112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Post Office, PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill. ja10:

REMOVAL. GREAT SALE AT COST! My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD ST., between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock at VERY LOW PRICES. JOHN ZWEIDINGER, oc12 k9 No. 160 Smithfield street.

SUNDRIES,
100 bbls. Flour, best in the city, from selected white wheat.
200 bbls. choice Winter wheat Flour;
20 " " Spring " "
200 boxes prime Factory Cheese;
100 " " Hamburg "
200 bush. Timothy Seed;
200 " Clover Seed;
100 " Flax Seed;
100 " Dried Apples;
100 " Dried Peaches;
Butter, Lard, &c., in store and for sale by MEASON & HARPER, ja21 279 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS. At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City. ja8:k88 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 4th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Explosion of Fire Works on Smithfield Street—Two Persons Suffocated—One Fatally Burned—Noble Conduct of Firemen.

We are again required to chronicle a terrible disaster, resulting in the loss of both life and property—one which, although not so fearful in its consequences as some that have recently preceded it, resulted in two persons being hurried into eternity with very brief warning, and another so fearfully burned as to render his recovery hopeless.

THE EXPLOSION.

Saturday morning about half-past ten o'clock an explosion occurred in the establishment of Knable & Schrock, dealers in foreign fruits, confectionaries and fire works, at No. 23 Smithfield street. It appears that the fire works were stored in the front rooms on the second and third floors, where several persons were engaged in packing them, and during which the explosion occurred. The building caught fire from the explosion and the alarm was sounded from the Duquesne Engine House, which is directly opposite the scene of the disaster, and the steamers were promptly on the ground and engaged in extinguishing the flames. During all this time there was a continuous explosion of fire works, and the entire upper portion of the building appeared to be in flames.

DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

In the general confusion and excitement incident to the explosion, the fact that several persons had been engaged up stairs in the room where the explosion occurred was for the time forgotten, and it was not until several minutes had elapsed that some one acquainted with the affairs of the establishment announced the fact, when an effort was made to rescue them. A ladder was procured and one of the second story front windows broken, when the room was found to be so full of smoke, flame and gas that it was next to impossible to enter it, and the attempt was abandoned. As no one could be seen or heard in the room it was supposed that those employed in that room had escaped by the back stairs, but as they could not be found about the premises, the supposition was abandoned, when another and more determined effort was made to find them. The Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, followed by a number of firemen, gained access to the rear portion of the building, from whence they made their way up stairs and entered the room where the persons they were in search of were supposed to have been employed, in spite of the suffocating smoke and gasses. Shortly after entering the room one body was discovered and carried down stairs, and into an adjoining store, occupied by Messrs. Tindle and McIlhany. The unfortunate victim rescued was so terribly burned and blackened by the smoke and powder, as to render his identification a matter of doubt, but shortly after he was brought out of the burning building, Mr. Schrock, one of the firm, who had been absent when the accident occurred, returned and on visiting the room where the young man lay writhing in the most terrible agony, immediately recognized him as his son, John A. Schrock. The injured man is about eighteen years of age, and was employed, with several others, in packing fire works. His injuries were of a frightful character—his face was terribly burned, and if he should survive the injuries, which is not at all probable, will lose the sight of both eyes. Drs. Phillips, Benham, Wilson and several others visited the injured man, and did all in their power to alleviate his terrible suffering.

THE DEAD.

Immediately after placing the first victim rescued where he could be cared for, the party re-entered the burning building, and in the corner of the front room next to the street discovered the body of a young woman sitting in an upright position with a shawl wrapped around her head. The Assistant Engineer approached, and lifted her from the floor, when he discovered that she was dead. In another portion of the room was found the lifeless body of a boy, also an employe of the works, who, like the girl, had evidently died from suffocation, as no outward injury sufficient to cause death could be found upon either of them. The dead bodies were at once removed to the Duquesne Engine House, where they were shortly afterwards identified by their acquaintances. The girl was a Miss Nancy Campbell, a young woman about nineteen years of age, an employe in the establishment. She was a sister of John Campbell, of the police force of Allegheny, and resided on Ledlie street, Second ward, of that city. The other proved to be John Ramsey, a boy about fourteen years of age, who resided with his parents on Robinson street, Allegheny.

THE FIRE.

While the bodies were being removed, the firemen were at work in extinguishing the fire, which they accomplished before it had done much damage, other than burning through the floor; but considerable loss was occasioned from the flood of water poured into the building. Mr. John McDevitt, of Liberty street, owns the building, and his loss is fully covered by insurance. The damage to the stock of Knable & Schrock, is quite heavy, as it consisted principally of highly perishable material, but we learn that the insurance will fully cover the loss. The stock of Mr J. H. Lippincot, grocer, was considerably damaged by water, but is fully insured.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

As soon as possible after the occurrence Coroner Clawson impanelled a jury to investigate the cases of Miss Campbell and the boy Ramsey. After viewing the bodies, the jury adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office this morning at ten o'clock, when a thorough investigation will take place.

Death of Young Schrock—Coroner's Investigation—The Verdict.

Yesterday, at half-past three P. M., the Coroner's jury impanelled in the case of the fire works explosion on Smithfield street, by which Anna A. Campbell and Frederick Ramsey lost their lives, assembled at the Mayor's office in pursuance of adjournment. Before the investigation was commenced, word was brought the Coroner that John A. Schrock, the third victim of the explosion, died of his injuries at Passavant's Infirmary at half-past two P. M. The jury proceeded thither and viewed the body, and at half-past seven last evening re-assembled at the Mayor's office, when the following testimony was heard:

Dr. J. A. Phillips, sworn—Am the physician who attended young Schrock; his death resulted from burns; the injuries were superficial in their character; the eye-balls were disorganized, and also the tongue. From the character of the wounds I would judge that they were caused by the explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive substance. Schrock died at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at Passavant's Hospital.

Edward Herd, sworn—Am travelling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion; the first thing I heard after the report was the fall of something heavy overhead, and saw flames through the hatchway; went up stairs and tried the door leading to the room where the fire was, but found it fastened; returned and went up the back way; found the flames so great that I was compelled to retire. The fire-works were stored in the corner of the front room of the second story; there was a fire-place in the room with fire in it. The fire-works were about four feet from the fire; there was fire there all the time. Have no knowledge of the cause of the explosion. The fire-works in the room were torpedoes, fire crackers and Roman candles.

George W. Jones, sworn—Am candy maker for Knable & Schrock; was in the third story, back part of the building, at the time of the explosion; the first I heard of it was the fall or crash of boxes in the front room of the second story; in a few seconds after this noise I heard reports like rockets going off; I then went down stairs in the store; went down the back way; asked Mr. Schrock if he had given the alarm of fire; he said not; told him the second story was on fire; I ran across the street and helped out with the Duquesne steamer; when I got back I asked Mr. Schrock if the boys had come down stairs; he said they had not; I then ran up to the door leading to the front room; found there was something behind the door; I pushed it open about a foot; heard a noise of some one groaning; got down on my knees and reached in the door, and caught hold of the leg of some one, whom I afterwards ascertained to be John Schrock; I pulled it out a little past the knee; the other leg appeared to be fast; some other men came to my assistance, and took out the body of Shrock. It was taken down stairs. I then saw the body of young Ramsey carried down. The fire works were stored in the left-hand corner of the room as you enter. There is a fire kept there through the day time, in cold weather. The fire works were four or five feet from the grate; there was no fender. The fire-works were packed in boxes. There were a few torpedoes in a barrel; there was no head in the barrel. Some of the boxes containing fire-works were not covered. Smoking was not allowed in the room. There were a great many rats about the house, and they had been rubbing at the packages of fire-works. No broken packages were visible. John Schrock was found up against the door of the front room; young Ramsey was found near the same door; Miss Campbell's body was found near one of the front windows.

E. M. Schrock, sworn—Am a member the firm of Knable & Schrock; am father of the deceased, John A. Schrock; the first I heard of the explosion was a noise as of falling boxes; the noise might have been caused by the explosion of torpedoes. I saw fire dropping down through the hatchway from the second to the lower story, where I was standing. I at once inquired about the boys; I ran up stairs, but could not open the door; there was something against it inside; I called to the boys but got no answer; I then went down the front and up the back stairs; kicked open the door, and found the back room filled with fire and smoke; I then went back to the front stairs and met men carrying out the body of my son. I know nothing more about the fire. The fire-works, which were left by Mr. Savage, whom we bought out, were lying loose in the front room. Before Christmas we unpacked some of the boxes, but afterwards closed them up. Some of the top boxes were without lids. There were about four hundred bags on the top of the pile of boxes. There were some torpedoes in a barrel. The only words my son spoke in regard to the accident, were: "I had an explosion." I asked him where; he replied, "the fire-works in the store." I then asked him how it happend; he said, "I don't know." I also asked him where Fred was; he said, "I don't know." I spoke to him concerning Nancy Campbell; he asked, "Is she dead, too?" I told him she was dead. My son was nearly eighteen. The fire-works had been there since the 5th of last July.

Dr. Roberts, sworn—I was at the scene of the explosion soon after it occurred; went into the Duquesne Engine House and examined the body of young Ramsey. His death, I think, was caused by suffocation.

Mr. Schrock, re-called—I had given the boys instructions to take up some fire-works that were on the mantel-piece, and repack them in a box, and I think they were doing this on the morning of the explosion.

Walter Knable, sworn—Am a son of the senior member of the firm of Knable & Schrock; am engaged in the store. (This witness knew nothing about the explosion.)

After a brief consultation, the jury returned, in substance, the following verdict: That John A. Schrock, Anna N. Campbell and Frederick Ramsey came to their deaths from injuries received by an accidental explosion of fire-works in the establishment of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, Smithfield street, on the 18th of January, 1868. The jury earnestly recommend that dealers in fireworks exercise greater care in storing such dangerous combustibles.

Shooting Affray at Uniontown.

A shooting affray occurred at Uniontown, on Wednesday night, of which a correspondent sends us the following particulars: A party of "roughs" had congregated in a "doggery" kept by John Manning, a colored man, and were enjoying themselves in the usual manner, drinking, playing cards, &c., and about ten o'clock Alfred Gorley came in and asked for whisky, which was refused him. He went out of the house and immediately made an assault upon the windows and door with paving stones and brickbats, which he literally demolished. One of the "roughs" who was engaged inside came to the door with a revolver and fired two shots at Gorley, the second of which struck W. S. Johnson, operator of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company at that place, who was standing on the steps of the United States Hotel, at the corner of Main and Railroad streets, the ball lodging in the shoulder bone. Mr. Johnston was carried to his room, and Dr. J. B. Ewing was called in and dressed his wound. The party who did the shooting, as well as those who had been in the house with him, made good their escape, and are not yet known to the authorities, consequently no arrests have been made. The wounded man, under the treatment of Dr. Ewing, is rapidly recovering.

Such doggeries as the one in which this affair occurred, as well as those who frequent them, are a curse to any community, and to get rid of the latter it is necessary to abolish the former.

Dyspepsia.

There is no disease in the whole catalogue of human ills that is blamed with half the freaks as the one now immediately under our notice, and if one were to credit half that is told about it, we would be led to believe that when Dyspepsia began, Pandora's box had been re-opened. The pain, the sour stomach, the riftings, the sensation like a ball rising into the throat as if some strong hand had griped you there and refused to let go his hold are sensations bad enough, without blaming it with a score or two of other evils, which none but an iron-clad stomach could at all survive.

The truth is that Dyspepsia is a serious evil—for when the stomach, that great receiver for the wants of the animal economy, refuses to concoct the aliment into chyle, fit to rebuild the worn out human constitution, there is no other organ to take its place.

The stomach can be made to do its work properly and concoct wholesome and fit rebuilding material, by giving it rest and proper tonics. One of the best of these is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER which combines with its tonic power valuable alterative powers, which imbue the blood with healthy and proper plasma to be used in its mission of repair when it courses through the arteries and veins of the human system.

The Doctor a few days ago had a letter from a chemist in England ordering a cask of ten gallons of this great medicine, which was induced by the cure of a terrible case of cancer, which the Doctor's Blood Searcher had entirely cured.

Many persons doubtless have failed to get well with Bloode Searchr from the fact of their having obtained a spurious article, which is in the market, and is often palmed upon the public as the genuine, or as they are told "is just as good." In order to be sure of it look for the Doctor's name pasted in a label over the top of each bottle. Sold wholesale and retail at the great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Late Hercules O'Connor.

The full advices of the death of our lamented friend Hercules O'Connor, Esq., have just been received by his brother, James O'Conner, Esq. He died at the "Hotel Dieu," New Orleans, on Sunday morning, January 11th, 1868, at three o'clock, surrounded by friends and with all the blessings of religion. His spiritual director advises his death was a happy one, and that his soul winged its way to eternity relying confidently on a blissful immortality. In accordance with his will his remains, which arrived in this city on Saturday in charge of Mrs. Taaffe, sister of deceased, were taken to Baltimore, in which city to be interred in his father and mother's tomb. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully notified of the above. May his soul possess eternal bliss and rest.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician o the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the City of Pittsburgh from January 5th to January 12th:

Disease of the Heart, 2; Rheumatic Carditis, 1; Consumption, 2; Old Age, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; Hydrocephalus, 1; Premature birth, 4; Typhoid Fever, 1; Pneumonia, 3; Scarlet Fever, 1; Spasms, 1, Small Pox, 1.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 8; from two to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 1; from sixty to seventy, 2; from eighty to ninety, 1.

Males, 8; females, 11; white, 19; colored, 0; total, 19.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

Peter Hockelberger, a German, aged seventy-nine years, who resided in Pike street, in the Fifth ward, fell dead yesterday morning while crossing the street in front of his house. The deceased has been unable to work or sustain himself for about ten years, during which time he has been kept by contributions from the Lutheren Church. He leaves a wife who is about his own age, and who is also in a helpless condition and dependent upon the charities of the world for support. Coroner Clawson was notified of the death, and will hold an inquest on the body at ten o'clock this morning.

Orphans' Fair.—In our last paper we failed to notice that Mr. Stephen G. Walker, the appreciated Night Clerk of the GAZETTE establishment, had carried away by a large majority the hat and cane awarded to the best natured and most popular young man at the Orphans' Fair. The award met with hearty approval. The Fair will remain open during the week for the benefit of the poor, in accordance with the suggestion made by this paper last week, calling attention to the great destitution prevailing in this neighborhood.

Death of a Merchant.—Mr. Benjamin F. Pettit, of the firm of Springer, Harbaugh & Co., of this city, died of consumption on Saturday last at the residence of his parents in Hanover, Columbiana county, Ohio. The deceased had just entered his thirtieth year of life, and leaves a wife but no family. He was one of our representative young business men, being energetic, sagacious, prudent and honorable. His loss will be mourned by many friends acquaintances in this city. He will be buried in Ohio.

State Agricultural Society.—The diplomas of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, awarded at the exhibition of September last, in this city, are now ready for distribution, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke and Co., No. 10 St. Clair street, where persons entitled will receive them, either in person or by letter. The delay in their issue has been caused by the necessity of preparing new designs and engravings, the originals having been destroyed by fire.

—McGiven, the so-called spiritualist, at Newark, Ohio, has been indicted for lewdness.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The HOUSE was opened with prayer by Rev. John Douglass, of Pittsburgh.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing and amending the rules of the House.

Finally, on motion of Mr. HICKMAN, of Chester, it was

Resolved, That the rules adopted by the last House be adopted for the present body, except that after a bill has been ten days in the hands of any Committee after having been referred to them, a majority of votes shall be sufficient to order it to be reported.

The vote stood: Ayes, seventy-two; Nays, ten.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, offered the following:

WHEREAS, It appears in the *Legislative Record* that Senate bill 1,601 of the session of 1867, an act authorizing the removal of certain suits at law from the Court of Cambria county to the Court of Centre, was amended in the House by substituting Somerset for Centre; *And whereas*, it appears from the Senate journal that, notwithstanding the amendment of the House, the bill was returned to the Senate as having passed the House without amendment, whereby said bill was signed as a law without the concurrence of both Houses; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed to investigate and report to the House the circumstances attending the passage of said bill.

Agreed to. The Committee will hereafter be announced. This refers to the suits for injuries at the Johnstown accident in 1866.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HARRISBURG, January 20, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny presented a petition that compensation may be given to the School Directors of Elizabeth township acting as a bounty board.

A bill incorporating the Society of Benevolent Sisters of Erie.

Also, a supplement to the act incorporating the Erie City Passenger Railway Company.

Mr. BROWN, one forbidding the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of Greenville.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one repealing the supplement to the act relative to landlords and tenants, approved March 14th, 1865.

Also, one extending mechanics lien laws to persons making or constructing stone steps, stone pavements and curbstones.

Also, one incorporating the Pittsburgh and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Also, one changing the name of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company to the Union, and empowering it to sell or lease that part of its road between the lower line of their property in McClure township and Wood's Run.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at seven o'clock in the evening.

The following bills were read:

Mr. RIDDLE, Allegheny: annexing lands of William H. Lutton, in Chartiers township, to Robinson township, Allegheny county, for school purposes; incorporating the Pittsburgh & Temperanceville Passenger Railway Company; relating to real estate titles in Allegheny; prohibiting hunting and killing game in Scott township, Allegheny county; repealing act preventing cattle, &c., running at large in Robinson township; and authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money.

Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny, repealing the act compelling railroad and other corporations to pay counsel fees; incorporating the German United Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, authorizing the Treasurer to pay the claims of the Allegheny Agricultural Society for damages to grounds during the rebellion.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, incorporating the Peoples' Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh, beginning at the Postoffice, connecting with East Liberty, Lawrenceville, Cemetery gate and Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, increasing the number of officers in Redbank township, Armstrong county.

Mr. HICKMAN, Chester, joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution fixing the mileage of members, and favoring manhood suffrage; also a joint resolution instructing Congressmen to favor a line of steamers from the United States to Liberia in Africa; also, abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper.

Nearly the whole session was occupied in discussing the resolution of Mr. Thos. Mullin, of Philadelphia, making inquiry as to the number and names of the officers employed last session, and the amount of salaries.

It was amended by striking out the inquiry as to salaries, and passed.

Messrs. LINTON, THORN and MULLIN were appointed the Committee under the resolution of Friday last to investigate the passage of the bill changing the venue in cases of damages for injuries at Johnstown.

Adjourned.

The Committee Analized—Democratic Eloquence on Stanton.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17, 1868.

The Committees of the House have doubtless been sent you, and your readers have had time to scan them. So far as the Allegheny members are concerned, they have no right to complain, if regard is had merely to the places assigned them.

The Railroad Committee is the one in which your people have just now the most interest. It is too soon, of course, to speak decisively of the leanings of its members on the free railroad question; but it may be well enough to analyze it, as to their localities. The Committee in that respect stands thus:

Wilson, Allegheny,	Strang, Tioga,
Ford, do	Herr, Dauphin,
Millar, do	Reinoehl, Lancaster,
Watt, Philadelphia,	Duncan, Venango,
Adaire, do	McIntire, Butler,
Clarke, do	Weller, Somerset,
Kleckner, do	Phillips, Chester,
Foy, do	*Jenks*, Jefferson,
Josephs, do	*Jones*, Berks,
Stokes, do	*Westbrook*, Pike.
Holgate, do	

Those in *italics* are Democrats.

You will see, by this, that Philadelphia has *eight* of the twenty-one members; while Chester, Lancaster and Dauphin, have each one, making eleven, or a majority of the Committee. Besides this, Pike, Berks and Tioga have each one, giving to the territory east of the Susquehanna *fourteen* members, and the west only *seven*.

Messrs. Jenks and Jones, of the four Democratic members, are free railroad men. Josephs is a Pennsylvania Railroad man, and Westbrook has not yet shown his hand. Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, naturally leans to the Pennsylvania Road, and so, I suppose, would Phillips, of Chester. Herr, of Dauphin, has no special love for that road, nor has he any cause for affection towards it; but his location here, at the Capitol, where, as yet, no well defined local antipathy has been defined against it, places him under no particular pressure in that direction. Mr. Strang is nominally a free railroad man, but is not esteemed as being over-zealous in that regard. The seven western members are all free railroad men, including Jenks.

I have thus given you all I know of the leanings of the Committee, and your readers can judge for themselves from the facts before them.

A good indication was given, however, in the House this morning, by the adoption of a rule by a vote of seventy to twenty, that after a bill has been in Committee ten days a majority of the House can discharge it from the further consideration of the same. Hitherto under the rules of the House it has required two-thirds to do this, and one-third of the House, having a Committee on its side, could smother a bill in Committee to the end of the session. This game is now blocked; and if the Railroad Committee should attempt to smother the Free Railroad bill, (of which I have no present apprehension,) a majority of the House can take the bill out of their hands.

This very much diminishes the prospects of the "roosters," and the chances of "pinching" bills are likewise considerably reduced.

The debate in the House on the Stanton resolutions brought out some queer eloquence on the democratic side. One of the speakers, Mr. Deise, of Clinton, for instance, said he wondered that Stanton did not shut himself up in his shell, like an oyster, and crawl like an unlicked dog to the top of some lofty, rolling peak of the mountains, and ask forgiveness of his Maker. An oyster crawling, in that style, to that lofty height, and for that purpose, is good—nay, sublime.

I was in error in stating that Mr. Browne, of Lawrence, voted for the adjournment of the Senate over from Thursday to Monday. It was Mr. Stinson, of Montgomery, who voted, instead of Mr. Browne, who voted no.

The telegraph reporter speaks of a bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Errett, as a bill to reduce the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners. This is an error. The bill so introduced was one to limit their pay to the actual number of days' service rendered by them.

ALLEGHENY.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN ESCAPED FENIAN ARRESTED.

LONDON, January 15.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in this city to-day by the announcement that the Fenian Deary, who, with Michael Kelly, was rescued from the custody of the police at Manchester some weeks ago, had been captured. The police late yesterday afternoon overhauled a man near Waterford, Ireland, who answers completely the description of Deary. Other strong circumstances warrant the belief that the authorities have not been mistaken. The prisoner, under a strong guard, started for Manchester this morning, where he will be confined with his fellow prisoners for recognition.

AMERICANS ARRESTED.

The Government officials are very vigilant. Yesterday evening two Americans named Barroe and O'Neill, were arrested at Glasgow and imprisoned. Papers found on their persons indicate beyond doubt that they belong to the American wing of the Fenian organization.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

The motion recently made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a change of the place of trial of the Fenians Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, from Warwick to London, is likely to be granted.

MISSION TO THE POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—It is reported that Lord Bloomfields, British Minister to Austria, and Lord Clarendon, have gone on a mission to Rome to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland for the suppression of the Fenian revolution.

HURRICANE AT TENERIFF.

LONDON, January 17.—Information is received here that a very violent hurricane recently prevailed at Teneriff and vicinity. Ships were driven to sea, houses unroofed and blown down, &c. The damage was very great, though no mention is made of loss of life.

GREEK FIRE AT CORK.

CORK, Jan. 17.—A vial of Greek fire was thrown yesterday at one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite, and no injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

A FENIAN IDENTIFIED.

DUBLIN, January 17.—*Evening.*—At the examination of Lennon yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, survivor of the two policemen who were shot at Stephaside, and a woman, both swore that they fully recognized the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed the other.

A TURKISH LOAN.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turkish Government is seeking to raise a loan in the English market, the proceeds of which are to be applied to improving the navigation of the mouths of the Danube.

ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN AND OTHER AMERICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—When the Cunard steamship Scotia entered Queenstown last evening, a strong police force quietly went aboard and arrested George Francis Train, Grinnell and Gee, three of the passengers, from New York. It is understood these gentlemen were taken into custody on the charge of being active members of the American wing of the Fenian organization. The proceedings cause considerable excitement both here and elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, especially among American residents.

NOTHING FOUND TO JUSTIFY THE ARREST OF TRAIN.

CORK, January 19.—A strict search of the person and baggage of George Francis Train disclosed no proof of complicity with the Fenian movements or justifying his arrest by the British police on suspicion of being concerned in Fenian plottings. Train asserts that he came over to Europe as a special correspondent of the New York *World*. He has formally protested through the United States Consul against his detention, and declares he was arrested upon no other ground than the finding of an Irish paper in his trunk.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION SEIZED.

DUBLIN, January 19.—The police of Limerick have made a seizure of guns and ammunition found in shops of that city to put them out of reach of the Fenians.

ANOTHER EDITOR ARRESTED.

Dr. Waters, another editor of the Dublin *Irishman*, has been arrested, but the particular charge is not stated. It is supposed, however, to be complicity in Fenian movements.

ONE OF THE CLERKENWELL CULPRITS.

LONDON, January 19.—Mike Marratt, who, it is now claimed, is positively known to be the party who fired the fuse at the Clerkenwell explosion, has been arrested at Glasgow and brought to London in irons.

FIRING ON THE POLICE.

A man named Claney has been arrested in this city charged with firing upon the police.

FENIAN MANIFESTO POSTED.

A Fenian manifesto was found this morning posted on the wall of the Mansion House, where it had been affixed despite the vigilance of the police, who have no clue to the perpetrator of this daring act. The boldness and audacity of the Fenians in the face of the vigorous measures of repression which have been adopted excites much uneasiness.

AUSTRIA.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

TRIESTE, January 16—*Morning.*—The fleet bearing the remains of Maximilian entered this harbor this morning. The Navara was immediately boarded by the Arch Duke, who covered the catafalque containing the corpse with wreaths and flowers. Great preparations are being made for the funeral ceremonies.

MINISTER OF WAR APPOINTED.

VIENNA, Jan. 18.—Kuil has been appointed Austrian Minister of War.

MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS AT VIENNA.

The remains of Maximilian arrived here last night by special train from Trieste, in charge of a military escort. The train was met upon arrival by Austrian officials, a large body of troops and a vast crowd of people, who had assembled to give expresson to their respect for the dead and their sympathy with the living. The remains were formally received by the Imperial family at the Palace this morning. The funeral obsequies will be celebrated with solemn procession and requiem mass. The manifestation of popular feeling is general and intense.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

VIENNA, January 18.—*Evening*—The obsequies of Maximilian were celebrated this evening with great pomp and the remains were consigned to their last resting place. The funeral procession was formed in the following order, viz: the head of the line was occupied by societies of orphans, carrying appropriate symbols of National grief; following were the clergy in a body the municipal authorities; the Mayor of the city; a corps of marines, acting as a guard of honor to the catafalque, bearing a casket containing the remains, the whole profusely decorated with immortelles; Admiral Tegethoff, officers of the navy and army in uniforms, with usual badges of mourning. In the Church of Capuchins were assembled the Emperor of Austria, the Arch Dukes, the Court Cabinet, Generals of the army, the Diplomatic Corps, and Special Envoys of foreign powers. After the regmum mass had been celebrated, the body was placed in the vault prepared for its reception. Vast crowds visited the remains during the day while lying in state. The Emperor Francis Joseph has written an autograph letter to Admiral Tegethoff, thanking him in the name of the imperial family for his services in recovering the remains of the late Emperor of Mexico and bringing them home for burial among his kindred.

RUSSIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The aggressive policy of the Russian Government in the Eastern question causes much alarm in Turkey.

The Northern *Post*, of St. Petersburg, has a noticeable article on the subject. The writer declares Russia does not desire extension of territory. Her only aim is to secure safety to the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* asserts that both England and France have urged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparation in the Mediterranean.

CHINA.

ANOTHER BATTLE—IMPERIALIST ARMY DEFEATED.

LONDON, January 17.—Advices from Hong Kong and Shanghai state that another battle was fought between the rebels and Imperialists at Shintung. The Imperialist army, which was under the command of Footal, was again defeated.

ITALY.

SALE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ESTATES.

The sales of the Ecclesiastical estates have so far proved very productive. The sums realized at these sales show an average appreciation of forty-three per cent. in value of the property since placed in market.

THE LEFT PARTY DEFEATED.

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Later advices of Rio Janeiro represent the situation of affairs around Humitara such as was believed that Lopez would be compelled to withdraw from Parana and fall back, with all his forces, on Ascencion. The allied army had been heavily reinforced, and was pressing the seige very closely.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS BILL.

PARIS, January 18.—Duke De Persigny, in a letter, objects to the bill recently proposed for the government of the press of the country. He thinks the press will be allowed too much latitude. While he would favor a bill designed to give more freedom to the press, the obvious tendency of the present bill would be to leave journals free to assail public and private character.

SWEDEN.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

STOCKHOLM, January 18.—Parliament met yesterday. The King delivered the opening speech. After reviewing the state of the country, he entered upon the subject of the efficiency of the army. He favored the enrollment of all the male population in militia organizations, and the purchase of the most improved arms for the use of the army.

DENMARK.

VOTE ON THE TRANSFER OF WEST INDIES TO UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, January 19.—The Government has received from the authorities of St. Thomas and St. Johns an official report of the vote taken on the question of the transfer to the United States. For the transfer 1244, against twenty-two.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1868.

IMPORTANT MEASURE.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning adopted the following very important resolution:

Resolved, As the sense of this Committee, that one hundred and fifty millions of dollars be considered as the total amount of revenue to be obtained from internal taxes, and that the same, as far as practicable, be collected from: First, distilled spirits and fermented liquors; Second, tobacco and manufactures of tobacco; Third, stamps; Fourth, special taxes; Fifth, incomes; Sixth, dividends; Seventh, luxuries and amusements; Eighth, banks and railroads. Leaving the least possible sum to be collected from industrial pursuits, or relieve that class of interests entirely.

SUPREME COURT—THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The Supreme Court was crowded this afternoon with many of the most distinguished members of the bar now in Washington, to hear the argument connected with case No. 380, *ex parte* Wm. H. McArdle, on an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi. It will be recollected McArdle was arrested and imprisoned by order of General Ord, and ordered to be tried by Military Commission, on the charge of hindering reconstruction by certain publications in a paper at Vicksburg, of which he is editor. The accused was held to a bail in two thousand dollars to await further proceedings. The motion argued to-day was as to giving an early hearing to all the principles involved.

Senator Trumbull was counsel for the military authorities. He contended that this was not in any sense a political question, nor was it of such a criminal character as required the Court to give it preference. Besides, the accused being now at liberty, though under bail, was suffering no grievous hardship.

Judge Black took issue with Mr. Trumbull, and argued that the interests not only of M'Ardle, but of all citizens of the United States, were involved in the question, and he insisted that the liberty of the citizen was the most precious of all blessings. He did not ask the early consideration of the case as a matter of favor, but of justice.

Judge Sharkey briefly showed the importance of the course suggested by Judge Black.

Mr. Hughes, appearing for the Government, opposed the motion for an early trial.

The Court took the matter under advisement.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Sewall, Assistant Inspector General, reports, under date of Vicksburg, January 8th, that an unsettled state of affairs exists, with great destitution, but no starvation. Comparatively few plantations will be working the ensuing year, though more attention will be paid to cereals. Few contracts are yet being made with freedmen. He could find no evidence of the truth of the assertion that the planters had determined on concerted action to force negroes to work at lower wages. He thinks it will be necessary for the government to issue a limited amount of rations in the river counties of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, but in the interior there is little apprehension of suffering. He gives a report that an agent of Lake Providence absconded with $8,000, deposited with him by the freedmen, and concludes by saying there never was a time when the bureau was more needed than at the present time.

MINT COMMISSIONERS.

The following named gentlemen were to-day designated by the President as Commissioners for the annual assay at the United States Mint, in Philadelphia, on the 10th of February: Hon. Samuel Braggle, New York, Professor Jos. Henry, of Washington, Professor John Forrey, of New York, Hon. J. P. Putnam, of Boston, Hon. J. R. McClintock, of Pittsburgh, D. F. D. Bell, of Louisville, Gen. John H. Weston, jr., of San Francisco; John J. Knox, Treasury Department, and Franklin Peale, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1868.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $560,000; amount shipped $374,736; amount redeemed and destroyed $349,400; National bank notes issued $138,880; amount of the latter in circulation $299,566,296.

CONCERNING NATIONAL BANKS.

Gen. Logan will introduce the following resolution in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession concerning loans by any National banks in the City of New York, in violation of section 29th of the National currency act, of any portion of their capital in excess of their limits provided by said act, upon railroad or mining stocks at fictitious values, and whether he has information in his possession that any officers of such banks are engaged in speculative operations in such stocks, which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions, and that in the event of his not being in possession of the necessary facts to furnish this information, he take immediate steps to cause the examination to be made and adopt such measures as will compel compliance by such banks with the provisions of the National currency act.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

It is expected that the Senate will soon take up the bill reported from the Committee on Territories during the present Congress, providing for the admission of the State of Colorado. Since the President vetoed the bill for a similar purpose, about a year ago, the population has largely increased, the vote in August last being two thousand three hundred and forty-five more than the previous year, and the people generally being now more than heretofore in favor of the admission. The friends of the measure for these and other reasons are sanguine of success.

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

Ex-Gov. Evans, of Colorado, one of the Senators elect, arrived here from Denver this morning. He says that the Indian Peace Commissioners have been deceived by *ex parte* misrepresentations in regard to his course with the Indians, while Governor of Colorado, and that there is not a single fact to show that he did not earnestly and faithfully strive to avoid Indian hostilities in that Territory.

REVENUE REPORT—THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM SCHEME.

The House Committee on Retrenchments has finished its consideration of the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving his reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers was exempted from the payment of the special tax, and in course of the present week General Van Wyck will make a report giving the history of the scheme, concluding with a resolution requesting the Commissioner to revoke the permit, so that the taxes and license may be collected from said Association the same as if no permit had ever been given.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU EXTENSION.

Strong efforts are being made to prevent the contraction of the Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee and Kentucky, as designed in a circular letter of Major General Howard, approved by General Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*. It is represented to the Department that a necessity exists for retaining the agents of the Bureau in these States instead of committing its affairs to the administration of army officers exclusively. Within a day or two the members of the Tennessee Congressional delegation have called on Secretary Stanton, having in view the same object, and he will at once consider the subject.

A petition, signed by several hundred colored men of Maryland, has been received by General Howard praying for a continuance of the Bureau in that State.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue during the week amounted to only $21,178,000.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1867.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

The Supreme Court to-day announced a decision as to the appeals from the Court of Claims. These are allowed by the act of Congress, but the questions sent up for review must be strictly those of law. Chief Justice Chase was absent from the bench in consequence of sickness. No opinion was delivered on the motion to advance on the docket the McArdle case, which was argued on Friday.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SITUATION.

The *World's* correspondent, in a personal interview with President Johnson yesterday, elicited the following from the Executive: That as the President of the United States he was bound by oath to administer the Government according to the Constitution. He had, in defending a principle, found himself singularly opposed by another branch of the Government, but he had faith in the good sense of the people, and a modification of sentiment has ensued. The Radicals have made Congress a political monstrosity. Having overleaped all bounds save those of party and political ambition, they now keep on trying by conquest in the South this year to obtain power more than equivalent to that lost in the North. He then referred to the effort made to connect him with the assassination plot, and said the leaders of that movement are capable of employing any measures to get rid of him or sheer away his power. The measures of Congress, he said, were revolutionary. The proposition to remove by act of Congress the vested authority of the President as Commander-in-Chief, is a direct violation of the Constitution. The bill submitted by Mr. Bingham assumes the right of Congress to do away with the President altogether if it chooses, and makes itself executive as well as legislator of the Government. The assumption is arrogant, dangerous and destructive. If there had been a liberal, generous, law-abiding sentiment predominant in the North, by this time the South would have been almost upon its legs again. The vanity of the negroes would not have been fed to bursting, that labor, free labor for their old masters should be neglected, shirked and lost. There would have been no military usurpation, but civil governments in each State, and he was convinced that if every District Commander in the South should be changed to a Department Commander, with his duties confined to assisting the civil authorities to preserve order, civil governments would be rapidly and peacefully restored. In his judgment the speedy result of this would be the reorganization of the whole country; but it appears as if Congress were determined not to allow the happy consummation. A revolution, such as these headlong spirits seem determined to precipitate, may have, if suffered to go on, an effect more damaging than the civil war. In response to an intimation that he was understood to intend to exercise all the authority vested in him to repel these revolutionary measures, the President said: "He intended to do his duty, and as to what that duty may involve, it would be premature, he said, even to suggest. We will leave special measures for special occasions. When they arise I have confidence in the good sense of the army, and certainly I believe in the people. I believe in the young men—they will not permit a revolution to be accomplished, even though it might be necessary for the people to take the matter into their own hands."

HEAVY ROBBERY AT TITUSVILLE.

$160,000 in Bonds and Currency Stolen

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., January 16.—The house of John Benninghoof, on Benninghoof Hill, was entered about 7:30 this evening, by four men, disguised by handkerchiefs over their faces, and robbed him of over one hundred thousand dollars—forty thousand in bonds and the balance in currency. They presented revolvers at the heads of the inmates, when they proceeded to tie Mr. John Benninghoof, his wife and two sons, also a hired man and girl. Taking the keys from Mr. Benninghoof, they entered the safe and extracted the above amount, after which they sat down and waited half an hour for the return of Mr. Joseph Benninghoof, another son, who was absent, and who had in the house one of Little's patent burglar safes, containing a large amount. He did not return untill after the burglars left, taking with them three horses and a cutter.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Convention at Philadelphia—Grant Favored for the Presidency.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—The Grand Army of the Republic, in Convention to-day, elected General Logan, of Illinois, as Commander-in-Chief, and General Owen, of Philadelphia, as Senior Vice Commander. Two hundred and forty thousand persons are represented by the delegates now here.

The National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic met in mass convention last night. General Sickles occupied the chair. The Committee on Resolutions, consisting of General Hurlburt, of Illinois, General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana, General James B. McKean, of New York, General B. Halstead, of New Jersey, and Major Clayton McMichael, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That veteran soldiers and sailors are as steadfast now as ever to the Union and flag, and fully recognize the claims of U. S. Grant, General of the Army of the United States, to the confidence of the people, and recommend him for President of the United States, in implicit confidence that the victories won under his guidance in war will be fully carried out by him in peace in such measures as shall secure the full fruits of our exertions.

BOSTON.

Wholesale Poisoning—Four Hundred Persons Affected—Gas Works Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The four hundred inmates of the Deer Island Institution have been suddenly taken ill from the effects of poison, supposed to be arsenic administered in food or water by an unknown party. With the exception of one matron it is believed all will recover. The symptoms are similar to the noted National Hotel disaster.

The gas works at Laconia, N. H., were burnt this forenoon. Loss $3,000.

CHICAGO.

Attempt to Poison a Whole Family.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A young woman named Elizabeth Stang was arrested yesterday for attempting to poison her father, mother, brother and two sisters, by putting strychnine in their coffee. They were all at one time in a dangerous condition, but are now recovering. The girl acknowledges having purchased the poison, but asserts that it was at the instance of her mother, whom she charges put it in the coffee.

MARRIED:

ANDREWS—SEXTON.—On the 16th inst., at the residence of S. D. Hubbard, Centre avenue, by Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, (late of St. Paul, Minn.,) GEO. H. ANDREWS, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss FANNIE L. SEXTON, of Milwaukee.

GILLESPIE—EATON—On Thursday evening, January 16th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Erin Hill, near Minersville, by Rev. Wm. Preston, Rector of St. Andrews church, Mr. T. M. GILLESPIE and Miss MARY BREWER EATON, second daughter of Mr. F. H. Eaton.

DIED:

HOWARD.—On Wednesday morning, January 15th, at 5½ o'clock, MOLLIE CHANDLER, only daughter of Wm. and Lavinia Howard, aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.

KEARNEY.—On January 16th, at 9 o'clock P. M., CATHARINE, wife of the late James Kearney, of Lawrenceville, aged 58 years.

PETTIT.—On Saturday, the 18th inst., at the residence of his father, near Hanover, Ohio, BENJAMIN F. PETTIT, of the firm of Springer Harbaugh & Co., this city.

HUGHES.—At his residence, Woods Run, on Saturday, January 18th, at 7 o'clock A. M., Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, in the 39th year of his age.

BRADLEY.—On Monday, January 13th, at his residence in Patton township, Mr. RICHARD BRADLEY, in the 80th year of his age.

MOON.—On Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock, CHARLOTTE MOON, widow of the late John Moon, in the 69th year of her age.

WILEY.—On Sunday morning, January 19th, 1868, SAMUEL PORTER WILEY, aged 2 years and 9 months.

CAMPBELL.—Killed at the explosion, at No. 23 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 18th day of January, 1868, Miss NANCY CAMPBELL, aged 19 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1868.

We can report no improvement in the general markets, and while there is a moderate jobbing trade, and a fair volume of business, in the aggregate, everything considered, there are no changes in prices worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand at $2,55 for Red, and $2,65 for White. Oats more active and steady but unchanged; we can report sales of 1100 bushels, to arrive, at 63@64c; sales on spot at 65@66c, and in store, at 68@70c. Rye is in steady demand but unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels at $1,40@1,45. Barley is scarce and in demand, and prime Spring would doubtless bring $1,75@1,80. Corn is in rather better demand, and we can report sales of new at $1@1,05.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a moderate local demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at $11@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter, and $14,50@18,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8,50. Buckwheat dull at $4,50@5.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged at 10¼@11c for Shoulders; 12½c for Ribbed Sides; and 16@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered Lard 13@13½c, in tierces and bbls, and 13½@14c in kegs. Mess Pork nominal at $22. Dried Beef, 19@20c.

MILL FEED—Last sales reported were at $2,20@2,25 for Middlings; $1,70@1,75 for Seconds, and $1,50@1,55 for Bran.

SEEDS—Sales of Cloverseed at $7,80, and Flaxseed at $2,35. No movement in Timothy, as yet.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged—$18@22 from country wagons, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter is in steady demand at 35@40c.

EGGS—Quoted steady at 45c.

APPLES—Is in steady demand but unchanged; sales at $3@4,50 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,10 per bush, and $3@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Tennessee Peaches (quarters) are being offered at 7@8c, but prime Western halves are still quoted at 11@12c. Apples, 7@8c.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a fair demand and is quoted by manufacturers at 87c for No. 2, and $1,08 for No. 1.

BEANS—Dull at $3@3,25.

HOMINY—Quoted at $7@7,50.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $13@15.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 20, 1868.

CATTLE.

The market was only moderately active, and while some dealers were not satisfied, others reported it fully as good as they expected it would be. The supply was considerably larger than last week, the whole number on sale being estimated in round numbers at one thousand head, though so far as we could learn, there were but comparatively few in the hands of outsiders, and but few left over unsold. Prime retailing cattle were in demand, and sold without much difficulty at full prices, but common and inferior grades did not sell as readily as last week, and it is safe to infer, did not bring as good prices. There was an unusually large number of bulls on sale; also, a goodly number of old cows and rough steers, and these, as already remarked, did not meet with a ready sale, unless slight concessions were made. The following is a pretty full report of all the leading sales:

Dolan & Grey wholesaled 34 head of prime fat Illinois steers to R. C. Crum, for Pidcock & Case, at 9¾; also, 34 head at 8—averaging about 1250 lbs.

N. Carr sold 15 head for Keyes at 4½@7; and 5 head on his own account at 4½.

Paxton had 16 head of Washington Co. (Pa.) stock—sold 8 at 6¼@8; balance unsold when we left the yards, being unable to get his price.

E. Katz sold 18 head of mixed Ohio stock for Rosenbaugh at 3½@5½; and 20 head on his own account at 5@6¾.

Stakely & Bro. sold 3 bulls at 4½, and 2 cows at 5.

Greenwald & Kahn report having retailed 80 head of Ohio and Illinois cattle at 6¼ to 9.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. and Smith & Talmage sold their usual number on commission, but we did not get particulars, further than that the first named firm sold 16 head to Greenwald & Kahn at 8¼@8.

Shamberg & Hartman report having sold 16 head of Washington Co. cattle at 4@7,50.

M. Vernon sold 20 head for Blue at 5@8—steers and cows; and 10 head of steers on his own account at 6¾@7¾.

Kraus & Haas report having sold 51 head of Ohio stock at 5@8¼.

S. Johnston wholesaled 12 head of Jefferson Co. (Ohio) stock to Keefer; sold 5 head at 7 and 4 at 6.

Myers & Needy report having sold 55 head of Chicago cattle at 6¼@8; and 16 head from Ohio at 6½ to 9¼—the outside figure having been obtained for a couple of show bullocks.

J. McAllister sold 43 head of Ohio cows, heifers and bulls on commission at 4½@7.

Marks & Trautman report having sold 54 head of Chicago cattle at 6¼@8¾, and 35 from Ohio, at 5@7¼.

Hedges & Taylor sold 30 head for Kiser & Berryhill at 5¾@7¾; and 10 head for Case at 4½@5.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 head of Chicago cattle for L. B. Doud at 6¾@8; 19 for Tucker at 4½@7; and 6 head for Porter at 4@5.

(There were other sales, the particulars of which did not reach us, but we have given enough to establish the general tone of the market.)

SHEEP.

There was not a very large supply of Sheep on sale, but owing, we presume to the recent advance, the market was devoid of life or bouyancy, as butchers are not free buyers at present prices, though prime fat Sheep brought very fair prices, 5½ to 6c, gross. Common and inferior grades are about as dull as ever, and can only be sold at very low figures; they are not wanted for shipment, and respectable butchers will not buy them. We quote the following sales:

Jas. Shaw reports having sold 140 head of common Lawrence county Sheep at $1,50 to $2,50 per head.

Stakely & Bro. sold 9 head—all they had—for $25.

Walters & Fowler sold 70 head of good to prime Sheep at 5 to 6c per pound.

Geo. Montgomery had 28 head of Allegheny county Sheep; he supposed they would average about $4,50 per head.

Wm. Garvin sold 84 head, ranging from $2 to $5,50 per head.

HOGS.

There was an unusually large number of Hogs on sale to-day, and this, together with the change in the weather, depressed the market somewhat, and compared with last week, prices, if anything, ruled a shade lower.

Rothchilds & Byers report having retailed during the past week 225 head at 7 to 8.

Emerick, Schwartz & Co. report having retailed during the week about 500 head at 7½ to 8¼.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 20.—Cotton steady but less active; sales of 2,500 bales at 17¼@17½c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts, 6,708 bbls; more active with prices still in favor of buyers; sales of 8,900 bbls at $8,30@9,00 for superfine State and Western, $9,70@10,60 for extra State, $9,90@11,90 for extra Western, $12,50@14,70 for white wheat extra, $9,70@13,70 for R. H. O., $10,50@12 for common to good St. Louis, $12@16 for good to choice extra do; closing heavy; included in the above sales were 3,000 bbls extra State at $10,25, on a speculation. California Flour quiet; sales of 450 sacks at $12@13,50. Rye Flour steady; sales of 250 bbls at $7,50@9,50. Whisky dull and unchanged. Wheat; receipts, 2,620; nominally in buyers' favor; sales of 2,500 bus red Pennsylvania at $2,65, 4,500 bus white California at $3,15@3,18. Rye quiet; sales of 300 bus new Southern at $1,70@1,72. Barley steady; sales of 700 bus State at $1,85 at railroad depot. Malt steady; sales of 300 bu at $1,85. Receipts corn 61,272 bu; the market is more active and 1@2c better; sales of 83,000 bu at $1,27@1,30 for new mixed western afloat, $1,36@1,36½ for old in store, $1,30@1,32 for white southern, and $1,20@1,22 for new yellow Jersey on dock. Receipts oats 8,295 bu; the market is lower; sales of 24,000 bu western in store. Rice firm at 10¼@11c for Canadian. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar firm; sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 13¼c; 2,500 boxes Havana at 11@14½c. Molasses steady. Hops quiet at 30@60c for American. Petroleum quiet at 10¾@16¼c for crude and 24½@24¾c for refined bonded. Pork heavy and lower; sales of 2000 bbls at $20,50@21,43 for new mess, closing at $21,43 cash, $17,25@18 for prime, and $18,75@19,12 for prime mess; also 2,750 bbls new mess at $21, seller for January, $21,50@21,62 seller for March, and $21,37@21,50 seller for February. Beef steady; sales of 380 bbls at previous prices; 250 tierces prime mess at $32,75@33,50. Beef hams quiet; sales of 400 bbls at $29,50@31,50. Bacon quiet; sales of 170 boxes at 10¾@12c for Cumberland cut, and 12¾@13c for short clear; also 150 boxes long clear for February at private terms. Cut meats active; sales of 600 packages at 8@9½c for shoulders and 12@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs steady at 8¾@9½c for western, and 8¾@9 and 9½@10c for city. Lard steady; sales of 850 bbls at 12½@13⅝c. Butter firm at 38@48c for State. Cheese dull at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and firm.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and steady with rather more doing in common grades, chiefly on speculation. Wheat is nominally unchanged. Rye is nominal. Oats closed at 85½@86c for western in store. Corn is active and firm at $1,30 for new mixed western afloat, and $1,36¾ for old mixed western in store. Pork is quiet at $20,50@20 62½ for old mess, $21,37½@21,50 for February, and $21,62½@21,75 for March; also, 500 barrels mess at $21,75 after March. Beef is firm with a fair demand. Cut meats are nominal. Bacon is quiet and steady. Lard is firm at 13¼@13⅝c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—Business generally almost suspended, there being scarcely enough doing to establish prices. Tobacco, none offering. Cotton stiff at 14½c. Flour in demand, but confined to the local trade prices, and unchanged. Wheat unchanged at $2,40@2,55 for prime to choice red and white. Corn; small sales at 90c. Oats dull at 70@72. Barley scarce and higher at $2,25@2,35 for spring and fall. Rye easier at $1,70@1,75, the latter for choice. Provisions held firmly, but there is no inquiry, and prices nominal. Lard; small sales of country kettle at 12c. Hogs firm at 6¼@6¾c. Receipts—Flour; 1,160 barrels. Wheat; 500 sacks. Corn; 250 bushels. Oats; 350 bushels. Hogs; 600 head. Weather cloudy. There was a brisk snow storm this morning.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—Grain in store and afloat: Wheat 505,000 bu; corn 100,000 bu; oats 66,000 bu; barley 72,000 bu; rye 31,000 bu; peas 2,000 bu. Flour unchanged. Wheat—small sales car lots at $2,18 for No. 2 Chicago spring $2,30 for Port Washington Club. Corn lower; 8 car lots at $1,10@1,12 on the track, principally at the inside figures. Oats dull; western offered at 74c in store. Rye nominally unchanged. Barley quiet. Mess pork unchanged. Lard and highwines nominal. Dressed hogs 9½c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Tobacco is very firm; lugs $5,25@6,60; medium leaf, $15,00; selections, $19,00. Cotton is 14¼@14½c. Flour is $7,75@12,25 for superfine and fancy. Wheat is $2,30@2,35. Corn is 75@80c. Oats is 67@68c. Bacon and Shoulders are 9½c. Clear sides are 12½c. Bulk Shoulders are 8¼c. Clear sides 11¼c. Lard is 12¼@12c. Mess Pork is $20,75@21,00.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1868.

The most important feature we have to notice this week is a reduction of a quarter of a cent per pound on bar iron, and twenty-five cents per keg on nails. Business in all branches of the iron trade continues dull, the orders from all quarters being limited in number and light in amount, but a good spring business is confidently predicted, as prices have been put down to a point that Pittsburgh can compete with other points, which for a year or more past have been endeavoring to monopolize her trade, and, it must be admitted, with some degree of success. The decline in metal and labor enables our manufacturers to make the reduction above noted, and we predict that at these quotations, Pittsburgh will again reclaim many of her former patrons, both in the South and West. The following are the card rates, as taken from the circular of Coleman, Rahm & Co., of the Duquesne Works:

Common Bar sizes	3¾@ 4¼		
Horse Shoe	5¼		
Heavy Band	4¾@ 5¼		
Hoop and Light Band	4¾@ 7¼		
Round and Square	4¾@ 7¾		
Oval	4¾@ 7		
Half Oval and half Round	4¾@ 7		
Boiler Iron	5½@ 8		
Tank Iron	8		
Nail Rods	9		
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼	6¾	8¾
" " 18 to 24	6¾	7¼	9¼
" " 25 to 26	6¾	7¾	9½
" " 27	7	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails		2d	7 50
Fencing and Brads	$5 25	2d fine	7 50
8d and 9d	5 50	3d fine	8 00
6d and 7d	5 75	¾ in lining	8 00
4d and 5d	6 00	Clinch	6 75
3d	6 50	Cut Spikes	5 50

Barrel Nails—⅝ inch, $8,00; 1 inch, $7,25; 1¼ inch, $6,50; 1¼ inch, $6,00; 1½ inch, $6,00.

TERMS—Note of acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 10½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1868.

The market during the week was a dull one. The result is we have but few sales to record. Negotiations are, however, pending for some round lots, and we are promised a large increase for our next report. We quote the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	Open Grey Forge	$35 00—4 mos
100 "	Open Grey—fav. brand	39 00 "
350 "	Inferior—at furnace	32 50 "
170 "	Medium Close Grey	36 00—cash
100 "	Open Grey	35 00 "
150 "	Grey Forge	35 00—30 dys
75 "	Mahoning Valley No. 1 Foundry	p. t.
30 "	Low Grade	33 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

20 tons	Juniata	$49 00—4 mos
30 "	Juniata—C. B.	53 00 "

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons	Mottled	36 00—4 mos

COKE.

100 tons	Ohio Coke—Grey	$38 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons	Juniata	$95 00—4 mos

Railway Earnings.

The following is a statement of the approximate earnings and expenses of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company during the month of Dec. ult., and of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year, ending December 31st, 1867, as compared with the year 1866:

From	1867.	1866.	Increase over 1866.
Freight	$369 989 18	$ 341,559 53	$ 28,429 65
Passengers	176,047 79	187,562 41	[illegible]
Exp. Matter	8,407 10	7,850 00	557 00
Transp. Mail	7,492 00	7,492 00	
Rent of Rwy.	7,081 84	7,043 34	41 00
Miscellaneous	4,629 00	1,591 95	2,128 05
Total	572,772 81	555,722 23	$17,050 58
Expenses	432,129 73	471,301 72	
Net Earnings	$ 139,812 08	83,420 51	$56,391 57
Earn'gs from Jan 1 to Dec 31	$7,227,187 67	$7,467,271 56	[illegible]
Expenses do	4,864 074 27	5,138,840 90	
Net earn'gs for 12 months	$2,373,114 35	$2,329,331 02	$43,384 33
Add profit in operatin N. C. and L. branches	73 000 00	5,460 56	$14 539 14
Total net revenue	$2,443,114 35	$2,374,991 58	$68,122 77

Decrease over 1866—Passengers, $11,514 62; Expenses, $38 081 99; Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, $240,083 41; Expenses from Jan. 1 to Dec 31, $1 813 17.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1019 head, against 1434 last week. Of the number offered 179 head came from West Virginia, 423 from Ohio, 321 from Virginia, and 19 from Maryland, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; 56 from Maryland and 16 from Pennsylvania on foot; and 12 from Maryland by boat. Of the receipts 610 head were taken by Baltimore butchers, 79 by farmers for grazing, 200 sold to speculators for Eastern markets, 73 to Washington and Annapolis butchers, and the balance were reshipped to the East without being offered here. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags at $3@4,50; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $4,75@5,50; fair to good stock cattle, $5@6,25; fair quality beeves, $7@8; and the very best beeves, $8@9,25 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6,50—a slight advance on the best grades, while common and medium grades are unchanged.

Sheep—The supply has been fair during the past week, but mostly of an inferior quality, for which 4½@5½c have been the ruling rates; good sheep are scarce at 5¾@6¼c per pound, gross.

Hogs—The supply has been fully equal to the demand during the past week; sales have been brisk, but prices declined 25c per 100 lbs on the rates of last week, ranging to-day from $9,75@10,75 per 100 lbs net, for fair to good fat hogs.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 20.—Flour dull at $8,12½@10 for spring extras. Wheat, No. 2 firmer and ½@1c higher; No. 1 almost nominal at $2,08½@2,09 for No. 1, and $2,05¾@2,06¼ for No. 2, closing at $2,06¼ for No. 2. Corn opened at ½@1c lower, rallied, and closed at 83c for new; old is more active at 85@87c for No. 1, and 83c for No. 2. Oats in fair speculative demand at 78¼@[illegible], closing at outside price. Rye inactive and nominal. Barley more active at $1,84½@1,88 for No. 2, and $1,84½@1,85 for rejected. Provisions dull. Mess Pork at $20,25@20,50 straight; $20 for standard brands, $18@15,50 for extra prime; $14,75 for rump. Lard is dull at 12½@12¾c; small sales of prime steam at the outside figure. Sweet Pickled Hams are quiet and steady at 12c. English Meats dull and heavy. Short Clear Sides at 11¼c. Green Meats inactive; hams at 10¾c from block. Dressed Hogs in good demand for shipment and local account; the market is firmer and sales ranged from $6,75@8,55, and closed firm at $7,15@8,15 dividing on 200, light and heavy. Receipts for last 48 hours—flour 2,800 bbls; wheat 16,500; corn 90,000; oats 17,600 bush; dressed hogs 9,300; live do 3,600. Shipments—flour 1,790 bbls; wheat 3,500; corn 1,100 bus, dressed hogs 5,000; live do 1,600.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, at $2,25 for No. 1 red. Corn in demand at 80@81c for ear; 85c for shelled. Oats held at 65@68c for the best, and the demand is light. Rye dull at $1,50@1,55. Barley unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 15¼c, and some holders are asking 16c. Whisky in but limited demand at $2,28 selling in bond. Hogs quiet; sales at $6,90@6,95 gross, and $8,15 net; receipts 1,500 head, including 1,200 head received last Friday and not before reported. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $20,25. Bulk meats 7¼@9½c. Bacon in light supply with a fair jobbing demand; shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear sides 11¼@12c. Lard holds good; family at 11½@12c for lower grades, and 12¼c for prime. Nothing done in green meats. Butter steady, at 30@33c. Eggs declined to 28c, and the supply better. Sugar steady at 13@15c. Coffee in active demand at 20@25½c for Rio, the latter rate for choice. Linseed oil dull at $1,18. Petroleum dull at 42@44c for refined. Clover seed dull at 12½@12¾c. Timothy steady at $2,50@2,60. Flax $2,25. Gold 138¾@139 buying. Money market unchanged. Exchange firm at par buying.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, O., January 20.—Flour; the demand for the past week has been moderate, and calls were confined to the jobbing trade; prices ruled steady at $10,75@11,50 for double extra spring; $12@13,50 for double extra red winter; $14@15 for double extra white; country brands are 50c@$1 below the above figures. Wheat; the demand is light and the market is quiet at $2,60 for No. 1 red winter; $2,40 for No. 2 red, and $2,28@2,30 for No. 1 western spring. Corn is in moderate request for spot parcels, at $1,02 for No. 1 shelled; lots for future delivery are in good demand. Oats are steady and closed firmer at 68c for No. 1 State from store. Rye quiet and steady at $1,52@1,55 for No. 1 from store. Barley is scarce and firm for No. 1 State and Canada, which are held at $1,95@2; No. 2 do. is irregular and sold only by sample. Petroleum is dull and heavy, at 40@41c for free, and 19@20c for bonded.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, January 20.—Flour quiet. Wheat—sales white Michigan at $2,80, and $2,65 for No. 1 red. Corn—new opened at 91c, advanced to 92½c, and closed at 92c, with sales for all the month at 92¼c. Oats steady; sales at 62¼c for No. 1. Rye quiet. Seeds; sales clover at $7 20. Dressed Hogs nominally lower; buyers offer 7½@8c. Receipts—7,173 bbls flour, 4,802 bush wheat, 158,898 bush corn, 6,066 bush oats, 400 bush barley.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—Flour, city double extra $10@10,25, country do. $9,50@9,75, extra $8,75@9,25. Wheat dull and 1c lower, at $2,09@2,09½ for No. 1, and $2,02 for No. 2. Oats unchanged, at 59@60c for No. 2. Corn steady at 88c for new shelled. Rye dull at $1,52 for No. 1. Receipts—1,600 bbls flour, 20,000 bush wheat, 36,000 bush oats, 40,000 bush corn, 2,000 bush Rye. Shipments—1,000 bbls flour, 300 bush wheat.

Memphis Market

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Cotton firm; middling 16c; strict and good 16c; receipts 1 013 bales; exports 136 bales. Flour firm and unchanged. Pork firm at $22. Bacon dull; clear sides 13c. Bulk meats quiet at 11c for rowed. Lard dull at 13@14c. Corn nominally $1@1,10. Oats firm at 77@78c. Hay dull at $20@22.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Wheat dull but steady; prime to choice Southern red $2,75@$2,80; choice white $2,90. Corn active and lower; prime yellow mixed western $1,15. Oats dull at 73@75c. Bacon active and steady in the bulk; shoulders 9c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Petroleum quiet; crude, 15½c; refined in bond, 22¾@23c. Flour dull. Wheat comes in slow; good red, $2,50@2,52. Rye, $1,65@1,68. Corn comes in slowly; mixed western, $1,27. Oats steady at 76@78c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 20.—Hogs steady and quiet; medium grades dull and weak; 1,307 head at $7,05@7,40 for light shipping lots to extra heavy mess pork hogs. Beef cattle dull at $4,55@4,56 for cows and light steers.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Beef Cattle firm at full rates; sales 1500 at 5@10½c. Sheep firm; sales 500 at 5@8c. Hogs dull and lower; sales 4,000 at $10.00@10.50.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¼@139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market very easy with abundant supply at 5@6 on call. Loans; an early decline in rates generally anticipated; prime discount 7@7½, with rare exceptions at 6½. Sterling dull at 9¾@9⅞. Gold firmer, opening at 139¼, advancing to 139¾, falling to 138⅞, and closing at 139¼@139⅜. The chief cause of the advance is the arrest of George Francis Train.

GOVERNMENTS

A shade firmer. Seven-thirties are the strongest on the list; large sales of '65's at 8⅛, and '84's at 7⅝. Ten-forties very firm. Coupons of '81, 110@110¼; do of '62, 110@110¼; do of '64, 107½@107⅝; do of '65, 108¼@108⅜; do new 105¾@106; do of '67, 106@106⅛. Ten-forties 102⅝@103. Seven-thirties, 105¼@106.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stock market opened buoyant with an activity on clique shares. The offerings were light, and no pressure to sell. In the afternoon the market was active and excited with a marked advance generally, though at the close there was a reduction from the highest point, owing to sales to realize large profits: Canton 57@57¼; Cumberland 33@34; Adams Express 75¾; Merchants 38¾; Wells 47; American 73¾; United States 78¾; Quicksilver 20@20¾; Mariposa 8@8¼; Pacific Mail 108@108⅛; Atlantic 95½; Western Union 37¼@37⅜; New York Central 125½@125⅝; Erie 75@75¼; Hudson 140@140½; Reading 93½@93⅝; Ohio Certificates 31¾@32¼; Wabash 45@45¼; St. Paul 51@51¼; do preferred 68@68¼; Michigan Central 110@110½; Michigan Southern 87½@87⅝; Illinois Central, ex. division, 131½@132; Pittsburgh 84½@85; Toledo 103½@103¾; Rock Island 97½; Northwestern 61½@61¾; do preferred 77@77⅛; Fort Wayne 101½@101¾; Missouris 100; new Tennessees 60¾; old 63¾.

MINING SHARES.

Quiet, but a trifle firmer: Corydon 35; Edge Hill 380; Smith & Parmlee 295@300; Gregory 555; Quartz Hill 160@175; Wallkill 51@52.

SUB-TREASURY

Receipts, $2,773,100; payments, $2,108,731; balance, $100,498,858.

REMARKS.

The *Commercial* says: This reported policy of bull cliques is to manipulate the market for a steady rise until the close of February. Erie and New York Central are the leading stocks. Rock Island also shows unusual firmness, the law suit being considered of little consequence on the street so far as respects the stock.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 20.—Receipts for the week: 5,760 beeves, 27,415 sheep and lambs, and 14,963 hogs. Beef ruled steady during the week, but to-day, with a supply of 1800, the market is depressed and prices ¼@½c lower, with only a moderate demand for butchers, offerings rather poor quality; extras, 18¼@18c; prime, 17@17½; first quality, 16¼@17½c. Sheep and Lambs tolerably active and firm at $4 00@7 50 per cwt. Hogs steady during the week, but closed heavy at 7¼@7½c for common and rough; 7½@7¾c for fair to good, and 7¾@8c for prime. Heavy arrivals of Western dressed, averaging 2,000 daily, have an unfavorable effect upon the market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The dry goods market continues active and steady at 6½@8c for good to extra standard print cloths; 11@12½c for old and new styles of prints; 14@15½c for brown standard sheetings, or light and best makes; 22½c for New York mills bleached muslins; 22 for Wamsutta; 16 for Lonsdale; 12½ for Langdon and Slater's; 12½@16 for ginghams, and 18 for mous delaines.

1858. 1867.

H. P. BALLARD & CO.,

THE WELL ESTABLISHED STRICTLY

Produce Commission House,

No. 332 Washington St., New York,

Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines direct to manufacturers.

The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Beeswax, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, and all kinds of country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—North River Bank, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Jersey City; Smith & Maynard, No. 15 Courtland St., N. Y.; Hon David Muir, No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.; D. G. McCotter, No. 141 Broadway; Ballard & Bro., Richmond, Va. au7:d&T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLIMAX.

PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE, for Burns, Scalds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Sores, Broken Breasts, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, &c., whether upon man or beast, is the most wonderful article ever produced. Other good articles alleviate; this cures. It allays inflammation, subdues pain, and heals without a scar. It is worth its weight in gold to any family, and should always be on hand. It is warranted to do what it says every time.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS

Were first used in private practice in 1825. They were introduced to the public in 1835, since which time their reputation has extended, until they have a sale in excess of all other Cathartic and Purifying Medicines. There is hardly a family among civilized nations who have not personal evidence of their beneficial effects. Their great success is owing to their uniform reliability in cases of Constipation, Billious and Stomachic diseases, whether of long or short duration. They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and harmless to the gentlest infant. One ingredient opens the pores of the skin; another is diuretic, and stimulates proper action of the kidneys; a third is emollient, loosening phlegm and humor from the lungs; other properties are warming and cathartic, and cleanse the stomach and bowels from unhealthy secretions. Their combined effect is to regulate the impaired functions of the system, and to produce *health*. It is not asserted Moffat's Pills are a *cure all*—that they will cure all complaints—but under ordinary circumstances they may be relied upon to cure Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver and Billious Complaints, Colds, Scurvy, General Weakness, &c. They are expressly made for these diseases. Millions upon millions of cures can be cited. In no single instance has a complaint ever come to our knowledge, where they have not operated as recommended.

The printed circular around each box fully explains the symptoms and effects of each disease, specifies treatment, furnishes evidence, &c.

We briefly refer to Rev. David Rider, Franklin, N. C., who was cured of Dyspepsia. C. R. Cross, of Theoike, Ill., cured of Liver Complaint. H. Hooley, of Springfield, Pa., had Scrofula, and had to use crutches; was cured in three weeks. Jas. D. Dolens, of Adrian, Mich., cured of Billious Fever. Rev. Henry Graham, Presbyterian Church, Ganananqua, Cal., of Fever and Ague. Rev. Ed. H. May, Twenty-first New York, of Rheumatism and Piles of 25 years standing. Rev. Samuel Bowles, Editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, was cured of terrible Costiveness. Hon. Ed. Webber, of Rumsey, N. H. of Liver Complaint, etc., etc.

A box of Moffat's Life Pills, with full circulars, will be sent gratis to any Physician or Clergyman on the receipt of two three-cent postage stamps. Moffat's Life Pills are 25 cents per box. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters $1 per bottle. They are sold by all respectable dealers throughout the Continent and the Islands of the Ocean.

WHITE & HOWLAND, Proprietors, Successors to Dr. JOHN MOFFAT, and Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, 121 Liberty street, New York. fe28:190

What is this Marvelous Antidote to Disease

Which, for TWENTY YEARS, has been winning "golden opinions from all sorts of people" under the name of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

It is an infusion of the most excellent tonic, anti-billious, anti-scorbutic and alterative herbs, roots and barks, in the purified spirituous essence of Rye.

HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

This question may be briefly answered as follows: It operates

As a............Powerful Invigorant.
As a............Preventive of Fevers.
As a............Genial Stomachic.
As an...........Anti-Spasmodic
As a............Gentle Purgative.
As a............Promoter of Appetite.
As a............Cure for Indigestion.
As an...........Acclimating Medicine.
As a............safeguard against Malaria.
As a............Remedy for Low Spirits.
As a............Specific for Fever and Ague.
As a............Cordial for the Aged.
As an...........Antidote to Sea Sickness.
As an...........Anodyne for the Sleepless.
As a............Wholesome Stimulant
As a............Balm for the Weary Brain.
As a............Relief in Bodily Anguish.

And as a protection to health and life under all depressing and devitalizing influences. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only tonic in existence, based upon a spirituous medicine, that is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Twelve Dictates of Common Sense.

First—If you are out late at night, and return chilly and hoarse, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Second—If you should break through the ice when skating, and thereby contract a cold, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Third—If you have been coughing for a long time, and don't know how to get cured, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fourth—If your breast pains you, and you hawk up more phlegm than usual, take Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Fifth—If out sleighing and get upset and catch cold, remove the obstructions at once, by Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Sixth—If you expectorate blood, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Seventh—If you have wheezing and bronchial irritation, take Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

Eighth—If you have running at the nose, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Ninth—If you have Influenza, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Tenth—If you have any incipient disease of the pulmonary organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you.

Eleventh—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured thousands of just such cases.

Twelfth—Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup can be had at most druggists, and at the proprietor's, No. 140 Wood street.

January 20th, 1868.

JOSEPH HAYS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY

Office, No. 114 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Collections made promptly. au10:T

$25 PER DAY.

AGENTS WANTED,

Male and Female, Local and Travelling. Business new, light and honorable. Steady employment the year round. No capital required. Address REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, New York. de3:aT

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of JAMES KER, late of Snowden township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY DONALDSON, Adm'r, Library, Allegheny Co. Pa. ja15:j:9T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of [illegible] township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x.

Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB, Allegheny city, No. 140 Fourth st., Pittsburgh. ja6:8T

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CAROLINE WILLIAMS has taken out Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN G. WILLIAMS, late of [illegible] township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and all having claims against said estate will present them to said Administratrix. CAROLINE WILLIAMS, Adm'x, [illegible] Township, Pa. de28:F

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de30:MWF&T

WEEKLY GAZETTE,

THE LARGEST,

AND ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE BEST PAPER IN THE STATE.

Price, in clubs of ten and upwards, $1.15; Single Copies, $1.50.

AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY AND THE FARMER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is by common consent acknowledged to be the

CHAMPION PAPER FOR MARKET REPORTS,

IT CONTAINS ALL THE

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

ADDRESS, GAZETTE, Pittsburgh, Penna.

JOHN ROTH..........J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS,

WHISKIES, &c., &c.,

807 Liberty Street,

OPPOSITE SMITHFIELD STREET,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have opened their wholesale store, at the above place, and are now ready to fill all orders in their line, to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes, particular attention is directed to their large stock of

OLD GERMAN WINE,

And superior qualities of

FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 22 DIAMOND, will also be promptly attended to.

JOHN ROTH & SON.

oc13:g17F

PEOPLES'

SAVINGS BANK,

Capital. - - - - $100,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE, NO. 80 FOURTH STREET.

President..........HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President..........WILLIAM REA

TRUSTEES.

Henry Lloyd, James I. Bennett, E. J. Jones, W. M. Gormly, William A. Benton, William Rea, James Irwin jr., Hon. Thos. Mellon, John D. Scully,

Secretary & Treasurer..SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M., to four o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from six to nine o'clock. oc9:r61T

AGENTS WANTED FOR

THE BLUE-COATS,

And how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union. With Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion.

It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price only $2 50 per copy.

CAUTION.—Some of our Agents have taken advantage of the great popularity and large size of this work to raise the price to $3.50 and $4.00 per copy. The public are hereby notified that they have no right to charge more than $2.50. Inferior works purporting to be of similar character to "THE BLUE-COATS," are being circulated, and we therefore caution both Agents and the public to see that the book they purchase contains over 100 fine engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars.

Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. de18:j:T

RICHARD GRAY..........SAMUEL F. ARMSTRONG.

GRAY & ARMSTRONG,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

And Dealers in CHOICE TEAS,

Flour, Bacon, Fish, Lard, and Produce generally.

No. 22, South Side Diamond,

(One door west of Federal Street,)

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

au17:T

FARM FOR SALE.—We will sell

278 Acres of Land,

Which are situated on the line between Allegheny and Washington counties. The portion lying in Allegheny county is in South Fayette township, and that in Washington county is in Cecil township. This farm is about sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, being about two miles from the Panhandle Railroad. One hundred and fifty acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, having an abundance of water in every field, and on which there is a good orchard. The remainder is covered with the best of timber, and the whole is under laid with coal. The improvements consist of two houses and other necessary buildings. It is convenient to roads, schools and churches.

For further particulars apply to HUGH SPROUL, of South Fayette Tp., two miles south of Noblestown. ja11:T

REVOLUTION IN TRADE!

LADIES—You can receive for the sum of

One Dollar,

Silk, Merino and Alpacca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machine, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the getter up of the club will receive a present worth $3 to $50, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. PARKER & CO., 64 & 66 Federal street, Boston. de3:T

S. S. M'HENRY..........JOHN HOOD.

McHENRY & HOOD,

Grain Commission Merchants,

355 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

REFERENCES—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; Garrett & Martin, Philadelphia; Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Geo. M. Hord & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jasper E. Brady, Esq., Cashier Citizens National Bank, Pittsburgh. au10:T

DENNIS LING,

DEALER IN LEATHER,

French and American Calf Skins

No. 65 OHIO ST., Allegheny, Pa.

TOP LININGS, of superior quality, and all colors, on hand, at $10 per dozen. r26:T

The Pittsburgh Gazette

ON A SPITEFUL LETTER.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L.

Here, it is here—the close of the year,
And with it a spiteful letter;
My fame in song has done him much wrong,
For himself has done much better.

O, foolish bard, is your lot so hard,
If men neglect your pages?
I think not much of yours or of mine;
I hear the roll of ages.

This fallen leaf, isn't fame as brief?
My rhymes may have been the stronger,
Yet hate me not, but abide your lot;
I last but a moment longer.

O, faded leaf, isn't fame as brief?
What room is here for a hater?
Yet the yellow leaf hates the greener leaf,
For it hangs one moment later.

Greater than I—isn't that your cry?
And I shall live to see it.
Well, if it be so, so it is, you know;
And if it be so—so be it!

O, summer leaf, isn't life as brief?
But this is the time of hollies;
And my heart, my heart is an evergreen,
I hate the spites and the follies.

MACAULAY'S ENIGMA.

Cut off my head, and singular I am;
Cut off my tail and plural I appear;
Cut off both head and tail, and, strange to say,
My middle part remains, tho' nought is there,
What is my head cut off?—a sounding sea;
What is my tail cut off?—a roaring river,
Within whose eddying depths I ceaseless play,
The parent of soft sounds, tho' mute forever
Answer—Cod.

GLEANINGS.

—Tom Thumb and suite are in Cincinnati.

—280 steamboats arrived at St. Louis last year.

—The Alleghenians are concertising in St. Louis.

—A Cincinnatian has invented a fire proof ash barrel.

—An iron foundry is to be established in Shelbyville, Tenn.

—The two Troy co-operative foundries are succeeding.

—There is but one white female in the Kentucky penitentiary.

—Rubenstein, the pianist, can not be induced to come to America.

—Houston, Texas is alarmed at the number of fires there recently.

—A Paper Pantalette Company has gone into operation in Maine.

—The Natchez city authorities retrenched nearly $17,000 last year.

—It is said that Salt Lake City has no rats; we suppose it is too far inland.

—Whisky is $3,00 per barrel in Santa Fe, and is said not to be very good.

—During the last week hydrants all over the country have been on a bust.

—It is said that Franz Joseph and Napoleon intend to resuscitate Poland.

—Count Adalbert Bandissing is said to be the most popular novelist in Germany.

—New York and Philadelphia are behind the age. They have no Skating Rinks.

—St. Louis people show their sense in preferring to go the Rink to any other place of amusement.

—An enterprising Cincinnati paper informed its readers on Monday that there is a famine in Sweden.

—Titusville has gotten up a company of Old Folks, which has been performing acceptably in Erie.

—A Philadelphian, named Veale, has been appointed Adjutant General for Montana by Gov. Smith.

—The new city hall of Portland, Me., is a magnificent brown stone building, which has cost $300,000.

—Weston walked a mile in 7:55 min., and a mile backwards in 17 minutes, at the Cleveland Skating Rink.

—Only 22 persons in St. Thomas and St. Johns voted against transferring themselves to the United States.

—Baltimore people were just as lively as any others in their endeavors to get tickets for Mr. Dickens' readings.

—An American belle in Paris named Miss Penniman is to be married to M. Romera, the Spanish Ambassador.

—An old and once much respected and prominent citizen of Cincinnati died there on Saturday a drunken vagrant.

—The Louisville *Courier* complains that that city has not had a genuine sensation since the beginning of the year.

—The pleasantest place in town for seeing the fashionable world, for having a flirtation glance, or for good skating, is at the Rink.

—The remnant of the Cherokees in South Carolina, some 1,000 in number, are getting ready to move to the Indian territory.

—Work has been resumed in the Mott Iron Works, Morrisania, New York; one hundred and eighty-five men are employed.

—All the music performed at the funeral of the late William B. Bradbury were selected from the compositions of the deceased.

—The library of John C. Calhoun is soon to be sold at auction in South Carolina, its late owner, Andrew P. Calhoun, being now dead.

—The Savannah (Ga.) National Bank declared a dividend, on the 8th inst., of thirty-seven and a half per cent. An excellent six months work.

—A grocer in Vicksburgh says he gets rid of his rotten eggs by leaving them in a barrel, in front of his shop all night; somebody always steals them.

—Matthew Arnold thinks that such an ignoble spectacle as that of poor Mrs. Lincoln is enough to vulgarize a whole nation, and that therefore aristocracies are a good thing.

—Washington City has one of the grandest Chicagoisms now on hand in the shape of a veritable, old-fashioned haunted house, where the windows fall in and unearthly noises are heard.

—The puddlers of Philadelphia had a meeting on Saturday for the purpose of preventing any further reduction in wages. Speeches were made but nothing very definite was decided upon.

—All the brass ornamentation on the locomotives of the New York Central Railroad are to be removed as superfluous, and because they make a great deal of polishing and extra work necessary.

—The Cincinnati Rink has proved a decided success. One of the papers thinks that a remarkable increase in the number of applications for marriage licenses is observable since the Rink became popular.

—A Mrs. Fredericks, residing in Baltimore, dropped a lighted coal-oil lamp on the floor on Saturday night, thus setting fire to herself and burning herself to a crisp. She leaves a husband and four small children.

—As the body of a gentleman in Kansas was recently being lowered into the grave the coffin, which was of cotton wood, fell to pieces, and the corpse sprawled into the grave amid the shrieks of the horrified relatives.

—Philadelphia went *en masse* into extacies and the Academy of Music—which it is said was never so full—on the occasion of the appearance of Mme. Gazaniga in La Traviata. Pancani, the tenor, is said by the *Evening Bulletin* to be the best they have had, especially not excepting Brignoli.

—A philosopher thinks the best way for water drinkers to make their beverage popular is to get up an impression that it is sinful to drink it. An immense amount of pleasure would thus be given to a large class of people who only drink whisky, rum, gin, etc., now because it is not proper to do so.

—As far as personal comfort goes Pike's Opera House is not a success. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "What any person, much given to legs, does with them in the narrow, shallow seats which you are permitted to sit in for the sum of two dollars per night, the wildest imagination cannot conceive."

—We are pleased to learn that at the great Industrial Fair at New Orleans, two Pittsburgh firms carried off all the prizes in the wagon line, Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co. receiving a medal for an elaborately ornate silver mounted dray, and Messrs. Harper & Gutman receiving several medals for various sorts of heavy wagon work.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. no11:d&T

BUCHU.

(From Dispensatory of the United States.)

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES.

Properties.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish, and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick dust Deposit, and Mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorrhea, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY,

And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR

HELMBOLD'S,

AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

a3:MWF

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

WM. BARNHILL & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS

AND

SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breeching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS.

Repairing done on the shortest notice. je8:cal

ROBINSON, REA & CO.,

(Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders and Machinists, Pittsburgh

Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Blast Engines, Mill Machinery, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

Office: No. 18 corner First and Smithfield Sts.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR for feeding boilers. tal1:r62

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL & SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Braziers' and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder. Also importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Tinners' Machines and Tools. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST STREET and 120 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mr14:d&w T

THE HEALING POOL,

AND HOUSE OF MERCY.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, FOR YOUNG MEN, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. se24:d&T

QUINCY A. SCOTT,

DENTIST,

NO. 318 PENN STREET,

mh26:v92 PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership existing between HILL & EWING was dissolved on the 20th of DECEMBER, 1867, by mutual consent.

WILLIAM HILL,
A. W. EWING.

ja7:j41

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership formerly existing between WM. H. STURGEON and A. D. ROBB was dissolved Dec. 23, 1867, by mutual consent.

WM. H. STURGEON,
A. D. ROBB.

ja7:k48

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing in the Flour and general Produce business, between HUGH KNOX and JAMES B. McKEE, in firm name of KNOX & McKEE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement, when either partner will attend to the same. The former business will be continued by HUGH KNOX, at the old stand, No. 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

HUGH KNOX,
J. B. McKEE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1868. ja6:j17 MWF

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the partnership heretofore existing by and between Jacob Seibert, John Baer, Henry Holtzman and Louis Wiederhold, under the firm name and style of SEIBERT, BAER & CO., in the business of manufacturing Hair, Glue and Neatsfoot oil at Spring Garden Run, Reserve township, with office at No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by LOUIS WIEDERHOLD, who alone has power to receive all sums due said firm and to sign the firm's name in liquidation.

J. SEIBERT.
JOHN BAER.
H. HOLTZMAN.
LOUIS WIEDERHOLD.

Pittsburgh, December 31, 1867. ja1:132

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. The firm of

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO.

Has this day, JANUARY 9th, 1868, been dissolved by mutual consent, J. S. PALMER and THOMAS PHILLIPS having sold their entire interest to I. C. VANHOOK and J. B. McCLELLAND. The business of the concern will be settled only by and continued by H. B. SMITHSON, I. C. VANHOOK and J. BRUCE McCLELLAND, under the firm name of

SMITHSON, VANHOOK & M'CLELLAND.

H. B. SMITHSON,
J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

We cheerfully recommend to the favorable consideration of our former patrons, our successors, who will continue the business at the old stand, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

J. S. PALMER,
T. PHILLIPS.

ja10:76 MWF

CONFECTIONERIES &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c., At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

1e28:m0

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 200 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE.

TO REDUCE STOCK BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

GOOD UNDERSHIRTS, for 50 cents.
GOOD DRAWERS, for 50 cents.
HOOP SKIRTS, 50 cents upwards.
WOOL HOODS and CAPS, for 75 cents.
CASHMERE SCARFS, for 50 cents.
FRENCH CORSETS, $1 and upwards.
A GOOD UMBRELLA for 75 cents.
FUR TOP KID GLOVES, $1 50—cheap.
GENUINE STAR SKIRTS, $1.75.
FRENCH SUSPENDERS, $1—worth $1.50.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, $1.25.
HEM-STITCHED HANDK'FS, 20 cents.
ENGLISH & FRENCH GLOVES, marked low.
HOSIERY, reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

Customers Can Rely on Low Prices.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street.

ja17

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME

NEW GOODS!

Among which we have a splendid assortment of

LACE GOODS,

COMPRISING

Point Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Point Applique Collars and Handkerchiefs;
Maltese Collars and Handkerchiefs.

We have also some more of those

Ladies' & Gent's Fur Topped Gloves,

FOR $1.50 A PAIR.

Our HOOP SKIRTS, at 50c.,

Are not altogether sold out yet, for those who might want a set of them. We still keep up

Our Cheap Bulletin:

Handkerchiefs, pure Linen, for 5c.
Heavy Cotton Ribbed Hose, for 12c.
Heavy Cotton Fleeced Hose, (Extra,) 25c.
Heavy Wool Hose, 25c.
Good Country Yarn, $1 a lb.
Good Balmoral Skirts, $1 a piece.
Gent's Traveling Shirts, 75c.
Paper Collars, ten in a box, 10c.

Be sure and remember the numbers of the Store. They are

78 & 80 Market St.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

ds31

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Offer at Eastern prices Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams Checks Jeans, Tweeds, Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, F. & M. Cassimeres, Flannels, Shawls, Skirts, White Goods, Bleached and Brown Domestics; a full line of Notions and Small Goods, Barred Flannels, of Eastern and home manufacture.

We are agents for FULLERTON'S FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS, CRAIG'S GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS, and COUNTRY BLANKETS, sold strictly on commission, at Mill Prices. A full line in all departments.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our Goods and Prices.

C. ARBUTHNOT..........W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents,

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

third house above Diamond alley,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG..........A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. le8:a

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR,

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my25:b28

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturers of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; first yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cast rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1292. oc28

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 425 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 63 Grant St., opposite Court House. se17

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE,

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.,

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1,00 to $5 00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

St. Louis, Missouri.

au1t

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY..........PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 74 and 76 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:x58

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS!

We have determined to give our customers at once the advantage of any decline in prices that may be made later in the season, and have to-day

Reduced Prices

OF OUR

Entire Stock

OF

NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,

Far below what it would cost to replace the Goods.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

de30:MWF&T

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

CHEAP CARPETS

THIRTY DAYS' CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c., STILL CONTINUES, AT

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.'S,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

They offer their whole stock—the largest and most complete in the city—AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents Per Yard.

ja8:

CARPETS AT COST.

For a Short Time.

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK!

A Very Large Assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,

Window Shades,

HOLLANDS,

AND

Cheap All-Wool Ingrains.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

no30

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Fits guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h58

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h84

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS NUTS, &C., &C.

NEW

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW RECEIVING, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT

No. 107 Market Street.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

au28

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Brittania and Block Tin Ware, No. 118 WYLIE STREET, near Washington. Enameled and Tinned Ware, wholesale and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

F. MUSSMANN,

FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts.,

Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware.

First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully, on short notice. je18:d60

TO BUILDERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,

Hazlewood Brick Yard.

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO., No. 6 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. de10:125:T78

FULTON MACHINE WORKS,

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Manufactory of STEAM ENGINES, of all sizes and of the most approved patterns, for stationary purposes; STEAMBOATS and STEAM FERRY BOATS. A variety of 10, 12 and 16 horse power Engines, which will be sold at very reduced prices.

F. F. GRIESE, Wellsville, O., Fifty miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, and Line of C. & P. R. R. no9:h3

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. SARGENT'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Sick Head-Ache, Colds, Costiveness, &c.

THE EXTRAORDINARY AND increasing demand for my ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, has induced me to make them more public, in order that their usefulness may be more extensive, and would earnestly beg of those who have tried other medicines and not experienced the relief they anticipated, to try, for once, SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. There are no other Pills yet compounded which have given such universal satisfaction, nor do any other Pills meet the requirements of the household as do these.

I cannot, of course, enumerate the diseases for which these Pills are beneficial, but whenever a cathartic is necessary, they will give a speedy and permanent cure. They remove from the blood all corrupt humors, which are always the cause of the disease; they open those excretory vessels which empty into the bowels; they give a healthy action to the liver, enabling it to throw off all corrupt humors; they promote the secretion of bile, aid digestion, purify the blood, and will, in a short time, restore the body to a state of sound health.

DYSPEPSIA.—This distressing malady—so prevalent in our country—is caused by a want of tone in the stomach, the usual symptoms of which are as follows: a pain or uneasiness upon pressure below the sternum or breast bone, sometimes attended with eructation (water brash or heart-burn;) a disposition to vomit, flushes of heat preceding from the stomach, instantly circulating through the whole system; loss of memory; a variable, uncertain appetite; great depression of spirits, inclining to melancholy; weariness and great antipathy to exercise.

It is seldom that all the above symptoms are found in the same patient at one time; any of them, therefore, is a sufficient indication of the presence of the disease and need of this medicine.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS, never fail in curing this disease, when taken according to the directions.

I attach a few of the many certificates I could give in such a form as I hope will be satisfactory; but all the certificates I could publish will not inspire half the confidence that one trial will give.

FROM DR. JOHN BUTLER.

LOWELLVILLE, TRUMBULL CO., O.—DR. J. SARGENT—Dear Sir: I regret your want of attention to keeping me supplied with your Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills; they sell so fast in my drug store. I have been using them in my practice also, with the best consequences. I find them the most efficient of any pills I have ever used. I have been frequently astonished at the large amount of bile removed by so small a quantity of pills given. I request you to send me a fresh supply immediately, as I have been sometime without. JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.—DR. SARGENT—I write to request you to send me a box of your Anti-Dyspeptic Pills by mail. I have not been able to get them since I left Allegheny. I cannot do without them; they have done me so much more good than any other medicine I ever used. I hope you will send some down to our druggist, so that I can get them when I want. I am sure they will sell fast if known. Your compliance with the above will oblige yours, respectfully, JANE WARLOW.

ROCK POINT, BEAVER CO., PA., February 21, 1866.—DR. SARGENT—Dear Sir: After suffering for two years with Liver Complaint, attended with bad cough, and trying several remedies, I was induced to try your pills, which relieved me immediately, and I take pleasure in recommending them to all suffering from these complaints. Very truly, yours, D. D. MORLEY.

ROCHESTER, PA., 1867.—DR. SARGENT—I consider that I owe my life to the use of your pills. Before I began to use them I was going down very fast. My physician had done all he could, and I still got worse; but when I began to take your pills I got better, and I have no need of the doctor. I am now seventy-five years of age. ABRAHAM WALKER.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills in my family for the last two years, and I consider them the best medicine I know of. J. M. DEVINNY.

New Brighton, Pa., July 1, 1867.

DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS can be had of all Druggists—both sugar coated and plain. Be sure and call for Dr. Sargent's Anti-Dyspeptic and Liver Pills, and take no other.

DR. SARGENT'S

COUGH SYRUP.

An Old Preparation for the complete cure of *COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, QUINSY, PHTHISIC, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, NIGHT SWEATS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST.*

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP contains nothing injurious, but can be taken by the smallest infant with perfect safety. It does not dry up a cough as most of the quack preparations do that are now flooding the country, but loosens the phlegm from the mucous surface of the Bronchial tubes, and assists its expectoration, at the same time allaying the cough and relieving all pain from the Chests and lungs.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP is of incalculable benefit in Whooping Cough, subduing it in a few minutes, and speedily effecting its radical cure; and for Croup or Hives it is the most efficient and reliable remedy ever yet discovered—one dose taken according to directions often saving the life of the child.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Buy a bottle and give it a trial.

DR. JOHN SARGENT'S

Diuretic or Back-ache Pills,

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

These Pills have now been before the public in this neighborhood for upwards of thirty two years, during which time they have been eminently successful in the removal and cure of these dangerous and troublesome diseases, which often baffle the skill of the best Physicians. This fact is well attested by the number of wonderful cures they have effected, some of long standing. A sense of duty and the urgent request of those who have experienced the beneficial effects of the medicine, impels me to make it more generally useful, by giving it a much wider circulation. Believing that there is no other medicine published for these complaints that can be carried to every man's door without the aid of a physician; and it is well known that there are thousands who are either too far removed from or are unable to procure the aid of one who will be of service to them.

The disease commonly called Back-ache and to which these Pills are peculiarly applicable, is found to exist in the aged or infirm, the laborious and the sedentary, is caused by obstructions or chronic inflammation of the kidneys, ureter, bladder, &c., and is known by a depressed pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending round the loins to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. Great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, and many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise; many, when stooping, have danger in assuming an erect position. Having had numerous opportunities for forty years of testing the virtue and efficacy of this medicine and with the advice of those who have experienced the good effects of it, I now respectfully submit it to the public, believing that it will be generally beneficial. The few certificates I publish are from this immediate neighborhood, and can be referred to at any time.

CERTIFICATES.

SIR—This is to inform you that I was very much afflicted with violent pain in the back, and great difficulty in voiding urine. I was recommended by Mr. McClintock to take some of your Diuretic Pills, which I did, and was perfectly cured, and I have not felt any of the complaint since, being eighteen months.

MERCER COUNTY. JOHN STEWART.

DR. SARGENT—SIR: I have to inform you that I believe I owe my life entirely to taking some of your Pills. I have been taking medicine for several days from my physician without effect, being confined to bed and in great agony, when my husband applied to you and was told by you that I had the gravel. I took the first dose as you directed, and experienced relief, and my disorder left me after taking the remainder.

ALLEGHENY. MARGARET BEAT.

DR. SARGENT—I was for a long time afflicted with what I thought to be rheumatism in my back, so that when I stooped down I could scarcely right myself again. I was advised to try your Pills, which cured me, and I have not felt it since. I have since given a great many away to others, who have found the same benefit.

J. WILLIAMSON.

CROWN'S BOTTOM INN.

SIR—I was for a long time afflicted with a pain in my back. I was advised by Mr. Williamson to try your Pills. He gave me some, which completely cured me. I have since obtained two boxes, and gave them to others in our town with the same effect, and if you had charged ten dollars for them I would have paid it cheerfully.

LEWIS HUMISTON.

AKRON, OHIO.

SIR—I have been afflicted with the complaint described in your papers for the last five years, during which time I have tried everything I could hear of without effect, till I met with your Pills. I have now taken half a box, and want more to continue taking them, as I feel better now than I have felt for four years, and I have no doubt the next box will cure me.

J. MILLER.

ALLEGHENY.

SIR—I have been troubled with back ache for four or five years, so that at times I could not rise up or lie down without pain. I took part of a box of your pills, which completely cured me, and I have been at perfect ease ever since. I do, therefore, confidently recommend them to others.

PETER CRUMPTION.

ALLEGHENY.

DR. SARGENT—SIR: I take this opportunity to state that your Diuretic Pills are the most effectual medicine for the back ache I ever met with. I can confidently recommend them from experience.

ALEX. McCLINTOCK.

PITTSBURGH.

Price, 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists.

GEORGE A. KELLY,

SOLE PROPRIETOR,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

37 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAZARD POWDER.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER.

All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 103 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

se8:e80

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPERS

CLINTON MILL, STEUBENVILLE, OHIO.
BRIGHTON MILL, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

No. 82 Third Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICERS—AUGUST HARTJE, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Treas'r.
SAMUEL RIDDLE, Secretary.

DIRECTORS—August Hartje, John Atwell, Jr., H. Hartman, John B. Livingston, John M. Perkins, C. H. Merrick.

Cash Paid for Paper Stock.

no29:e08

HARDWARE.

B. WOLF, JR., &CO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware & Cutlery.

Are now receiving large additions to our stock which is offered to Dealers at

EASTERN PRICES.

Corner Liberty and St. Clair Sts.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

se25:k73

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will receive proposals until the first day of January, 1868, for leasing separately or collectively the Union Depot Hotel at Pittsburgh, the Logan House at Altoona, and the Dining Saloon in the Harrisburg Depot, for a term of years, commencing on or before March 1, 1868. The hotels at Pittsburgh and Altoona are furnished throughout in the best manner.

It must be expressly understood that the Railroad Company will require that all of these establishments shall be kept in a strictly first class manner, for the convenience and comfort of passengers patronizing its line.

Proposals will be addressed to JOHN M. KENNEDY, Chairman of Special Committee, No. 308 Arch street, Philadelphia. no18:h34

FEATHERS AND BEESWAX.

21 sacks Feathers;
1 box Beeswax.
To arrive by rail, for sale by

ja17 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils,

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS:

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

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Brand—"LUCIFER."

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ap1:w39

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OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

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SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO AN ORDINANCE passed on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1867, entitled "An Ordinance relative to the Laying of Gas Pipe."

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Lawrenceville, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That as the Gas Company had received the privilege of introducing gas into said borough in competition with the Lawrenceville Gas Company will furnish gas to the said borough, and the citizens thereof, at as low rates at all times as those now charged, or that may at any time hereafter be charged, by other companies similarly situated; and provided, further, That the said Gas Company shall commence and prosecute operations within six months from the passage of this ordinance.

SECTION 2. That when any street, lane or alley of said borough shall be opened by the said Gas Company a distance not exceeding in length 400 feet for the purpose of laying down, relaying and repairing the pipes as aforesaid, the same shall not be kept open or obstructed for an unnecessary length of time, but shall be excavated and repaired, and all rubbish and dirt occasioned by the opening of any street, lane or alley as aforesaid, shall be promptly and speedily removed by the said Gas Company, at its own proper costs and charges.

SECTION 3. In the opening of any street, lane or alley as aforesaid, the said Gas Company shall use all necessary precautions to protect the lives and property of the citizens from accident and damage. It shall erect or cause to be erected all necessary barricades to prevent all such accidents and damage, and shall not allow any part of its works or apparatus necessary for the preparation of gas to be so situate as to endanger the property of any citizen or become a public nuisance.

SECTION 4. That for any violation of the provisions of this ordinance the said Gas Company shall, upon conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace of the county of Allegheny, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, and for every hour's continuation thereof after such conviction, the further sum of fifty dollars; provided, that the recovery of any such fine or fines shall not bar or in any manner interfere with the right of said borough, or any individual or individuals to maintain a civil action for any damages which they may have sustained by any violation of the provisions of this ordinance be the said Gas Company. dv4

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FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

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MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.

Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,

And Cracker Meal.

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de6:

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JACKSON & FREW

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And will also keep on hand and import from Eastern markets all the late patterns, styles and improvements in

Blankets, Robes, Rugs and Horse Equipage,

At their new Wareroom,

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Sole agents for the WOODMANSEE BIT for Western Pennsylvania. no1:T

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

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ap18:x59

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M'BANE & ANJER,

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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:u8

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R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 79 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja1 7:r97

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REYMER & BROS., (Successor to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. tv7:b1

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 146 and 148 Front street, Pittsburgh.

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. ua21

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SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no5:h56

JOHN SHIPTON..........A. WALLACE

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EDWD C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEELE, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,

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FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

SOUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TENS,

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

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A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches always on hand.

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CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ward's. None else. mh30:87T

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Collections promptly attended to.

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Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attended to. mv9:v60

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ap20:x71

J. S. FERGUSON,

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SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. ap4:w77

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No, 93 Diamond Street,

mh9:n8 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE: No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

fe18:44 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

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my24:b88 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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GLASS CARDS done to order.

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CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

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Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

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Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

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su17:a44

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Jobbing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:b73

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LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

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HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. au5:d

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Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals.

Horses kept at livery. my3:y4

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having

HOT WATER BOILERS

attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the waste heat which goes up the stove-pipe heats all the water needed in an ordinary sized family, by passing the blaze directly through the boiler, which sits over the pipe hole of the stove. This new arrangement can be put on to any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. Any person having a TRIUMPH, VICTORY, BLACK OAK, BEAUTY or UNION STOVE, or almost any other Cook Stove made in the Union, can have Boilers attached to their Stoves. Including the Attachment, the Boiler and Lids, and Bibb Cock, for the moderate cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,

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Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE LADIES OF THE

Pennsylvania Avenue M. E. Church

Would respectfully inform the public that owing to a misunderstanding in procuring

Lafayette Hall,

The FAIR AND FESTIVAL which was to have been held on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, has been postponed until the

11th, 12th & 13th OF FEBRUARY.

Tickets already sold will be good at the time announced.

de16:157 COMMITTEE

WOOD AND FIFTH STREET

Sewer Assessment.

The assessment for constructing the WOOD AND FIFTH STREET SEWER has been left in my hands for collection, and should be paid on before February 1st, 1868, in order to save costs.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,

ja7: City Treasurer.

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

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And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON. my7:s82

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Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881;
do. do. 5-20s;
U. S. FIVES 10-40s.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Orders and Vouchers bought or collected.

ja8:z

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293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH

BANK FOR SAVINGS,

Formerly the DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION

67 Fourth Street,

Nearly Opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

This Institution especially offer to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

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A. S. BELL,	F. RAHM,
JNO. S. DILWORTH	JOSHUA RHODES,
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SOLICITORS—D. W. & A. S. BELL. mh14:v33F

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

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Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

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JOHN H. DALZELL,	A. M. MARSHALL,
	JOS. ALBREE.

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REFERENCE:

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Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
D. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Felton,	Thos. Ewing.

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SAVINGS BANK,

No. 65 Fourth Street,

CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS..........$2,161,720 19.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

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James McAuley,	John Shidle,
James B. D. Meeds,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager,

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Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
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George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. Marshall,
Alonzo A. Carrier,	John S. McFadden,
Charles A. Colton,	Ormsby Phillips,
John Evans,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
John J. Gillespie,	Wm. E. Schmertz,
William S. Haven,	Alexander Tindle,
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TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. y1:

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

JAMES CAVANAGH..........R. S. EWENS, JR.

CAVANAGH & CO.,

NO. 114 LIBERTY STREET,

(Opposite Hare's Hotel,)

PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

Ale and Beer Pumps, Hydrants, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Sinks, Wash Stands, Gum Hose, &c. Prompt and particular attention given to repairing in city and country.

F. L. ATWOOD..BENSON JONES..J. M'CAFFREY

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Light and Heavy Casting furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe28:a19

JOHN M. COOPER....JOS. KAYE....HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my15:a39

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families of single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms

H. WAGNER,

oc17:e44 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot, PITTSBURGH,

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

(ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,)

N. E. Cor. Penn & Canal Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]..........Lessee.
[illegible]..........Manager.
T. S. HAND..........Stage Manager.

Continued success of the celebrated comedians MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 22d, will be presented, the highly successful sensation drama, in four acts, written expressly for the Florences, entitled

INSHAVOGUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Brian Maguire..........Mr. W. J. Florence.
Biddy Mahone..........Mrs. W. J. Florence.

Friday Evening, benefit of Mrs. W. J. Florence. A great bill in preparation.

Saturday afternoon—Grand Family Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. D. HESS..........Manager

This (Wednesday) Evening,

THIRD NIGHT.

UNDINE.

JARRETT & PALMER'S

GRAND VIENNOISE BALLET.

With the unequalled Premieres, ASSOLUTI, WESMAEL, VAN HENSOLT and LUPO. The renowned GIOVANNI LUPO, the greatest male dancer in the world. SIX PREMIERES AND THIRTY CORYPHEES constituting the most artistic combination ever presented in America.

The Dramatic cast includes

MISS EMILY THORNE as..........UNDINE.
MR. ACKER RANKIN as..........SIR HUBERT.
MR. A. M. HERNANDEZ as..........KUHLEBORN.

W. JACKSON, the great tenor singer, as Rodolphe.

Box Sheet now open at the Academy.

PRICES—Admission, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

ja21

GALA FESTIVAL SEASON

OF

GRAND OPERA,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

COMMENCING

Monday, January 27, 1868.

The sale of secured Seats for the Season will commence

On WEDNESDAY, January 22d, 1868.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street.

The Direction in order to secure for this season a memorable success commensurate with the notable character of the occasion, has resolved upon the following

SEASON PRICES:

Season Tickets, Secured Seat,

Three Nights and One Matinee—Four Performances, SIX DOLLARS.

It will thus be seen that for the Season Subscriber the price for this Season, entirely unprecedented as is the importance of the attractions, is only

One Dollar and a Half Each Opera.

A Season Sale of utterly unequaled magnitude is confidently anticipated.

Sale commences WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 22d, at 9 o'clock.

No Opera Will be Repeated.

THE REPERTORY.

NOTICEABLE.—The great strength of the combined Companies and the earnest interest of the Artists enable the Direction to present, for the first time in America, all the minor *roles* sustained by Artists of established reputation and mark of excellence.

THE REPERTORY

ed for the Season here embraces the following

GRAND OPERAS,

The most *famous successes* of both Grand Opera Companies, and chosen for their presentation of the most marked features of the combined strength of this immense Operatic organization. One of these Operas must necessarily be omitted, which one will be determined after consulting the Season Subscribers.

ROMEO AND JULIET.
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Grand Opera by Gounod (composer of Faust). The latest Operatic sensation. Its first presentation in Pittsburgh.

The great success of Maretzek's Company this season at the New York Academy. Superbly cast and mounted.

FRA DIAVALO,

The charming and delightful composition of Auber. This romantic Opera is presented with a cast of memorable importance, comprising the Great Stars of both Companies, Signoras HAUCK and TESTA, Signori RONCONI, BELLINI, TESTA, and Messrs. HABELMANN and HERMANNS. Presented the third Opera in order.

IL TROVATORE,

The ever popular, with a cast of superlative strength. Signor PANCANI'S very great triumph at the New York and Philadelphia Academies. Presented the second Opera in order.

LUCRETIA BORGIA,

This celebrated Dramatic Opera, presenting Signora GAZZANIGA in her very famous impersonation of *Lucretia*, sustained with a cast of great excellence. Signora BARAGLI and ANTONUCCI in their chosen *roles*, presented the fourth Opera in order; and

FAUST,

The world wide favorite, presented as in all the world this organization alone can present it. Opera given in German entire. JOSEPH HERMANNS in his great *role* of Mephistopheles; THEODORE HABELMANN as Faust; Signor BELLINI, the original, as Valentine, and Miss MINNIE HAUCK as Marguerita.

Faust will be presented the first Opera in order.

The *Costumes* and *Mountings* of the Opera are worthy marked attention, as being by far the most correct, expensive and brilliant which any Opera has hitherto received in America.

No Opera will be repeated.

LEGAL.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey containing ten gallons, and one keg of Whiskey containing twelve gallons, being the property of some person or persons unknown. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

ja7 United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The President of the United States to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, Greeting:

Whereas, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States for said Western District of Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, against one keg of Whiskey, being the property of or claimed by J. Whiteman of Cleveland, Ohio. All persons claiming an interest in said property are hereby notified to be and appear before our said Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make answer to the premises, and intervene for their respective interests, and make their allegations in that behalf.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

ja7 United States Marshal.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY,

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,

corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

no8:d2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENEY, Adm'x,

Allegheny City,

Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROSE,

ja8:d7 No. 90 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of ISABELLA MYKLE, late of Baldwin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement without delay.

ROBERT GRIBBON,

Pitt Township.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Washington Street, near Pittsburgh Grain Elevator,

W. W. ANDERSON,

Manufacturer of CORN MEAL, RYE FLOUR, and CHOPPED FEED. Orders delivered in either city, free of charge. Grists of all kinds chopped, and Corn shelled, on short notice. ea6f

MARTIN LIEBLER,

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Proposals will be received until the 10th DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above Institution, in accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 2 St. Clair st.

GEO. ALBREE, Chairman,
Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh.
J. S. FLEMING, Committee.
J. S. BISSELL,

J. D. MATTHEWS,

STAMP AND STENCIL CUTTER,

81 Liberty street, opposite Wood. BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

AGENTS WANTED. no30:f4

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETICS, BURTT'S GRAMMAR AND COPLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. v24

PERRY BONHAM,

PUMP MAKER,

And manufacturer of all kinds of WOODEN TUBING, No. 33 THIRD STREET, Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—Special attention given to the manufacture of Lead PUMPS. jy31:o9

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 99 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls, Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c.

A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner.

NEW HAMS.

New Cincinnati S. C. HAMS; also, S. C. DRIED BEEF just received at the Family Grocery Store of

McKNIGHT & SMITH,

No. 80 Federal street, Allegheny,

Three doors above the Diamond.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and Jails.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO'S,

oc18:g31 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Any of our Readers having copies of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, of the 5th, 9th, 19th and 26th of October, or the 4th of December, 1867, will confer a favor by mailing them to our address.

Corporation Elections.

Following are the boards of directors and officers chosen at the different elections held in the city yesterday by bank, insurance and other stockholders:

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—Directors: Geo. A. Berry, Wm. S. Bissell, John S. Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, George S. Head, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Alex. Reynolds, Frank Rahm.

BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, William S. Haven, Charles Lockhart, George W. Cass, Jas. McCandless, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, William Douglass.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS'.—H. L. Bollman, Benj. Rush Bradford, Wilson Cunningham, E. M. Fulton, R. H. Hartley, Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, R. B. Sterling, Charles A. Wood.

IRON CITY NATIONAL.—Jas. M'Auley, Jacob L. Schwartz, John Watt, William Frew, Andrew D. Smith, David Hostetter, Henry Irwin, David Fitzsimmons, Charles J. Clarke, Daniel Euwer, Richard Hays, James Herdman, William Phillips.

THIRD NATIONAL.—Wm. E. Schmertz, Samuel H. Hartman, Louis Morganstern, Bateman Goe, Aug't. Hartje, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Chas. Meyran, Andrew Carnegie, Chas. Burchfield.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL.—James Marshall, John Scott, Samuel George, John McDevitt, William Walker, S. B. Robinson, Charles Arbuckle.

FOURTH NATIONAL.—Thomas Donnelly, N. J. Bigley, R. F. King, James M. Bailey, D. M. Smith, Thomas Smith, T. J. Brereton, John M. Horner, John Mellon.

UNION NATIONAL.—John R. McCune, Jared M. Brush, Addison Lysle, John Wilson, A. Guckenheimer, Joseph Kirkpatrick, A. G. Cubbage, Wm. Barker, Jr., J. C. Lappe.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL.—James B. Murray, Alexander Nimick, John H. Shoenberger, Harvey Childs, John D. McCord, Mark W. Watson, John Sampson, Thomas M. Howe, David McCandless, Alex. Chambers, Benj. Bakewell, Jr., Thomas J. Hoskinson, William Means.

GERMAN NATIONAL.—A. Groetzinger, Thomas C. Dickson, William Haslage, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Anthony Meyer, Christian Siebert, E. H. Myers, Joseph Keeling.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—J. W. Cook, D. R. Galway, C. G. Hussey, T. S. Blair, R. F. Smith, Joshua Rhodes, C. W. Batchelor, Reese Owens, Wm. Coleman.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—Jas. Laughlin, Francis G. Bailey, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ralston, Robert S. Hays, John Wilson, Thomas Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, Alexander Speer.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL.—William B. Holmes, William Carr, Alex. Gordon, John Holmes, Henry Hays, Edward House, A. U. Howard, H. S. McKee, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C. Yeager, W. H. Smith, B. A. Wolf.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL.—Alexander Bradley, Wm. M. Faber, John F. Dravo, John Dunlap, William Vankirk, Sam'l M. Kier, William F. McKee, S. R. McElroy, C. B. Shea, J. C. Risher, J. V. McDonald.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL.—Samuel Rea, Benjamin Jones, Byron H. Painter, Geo. W. Hailman, Barclay Preston, John W. Chalfant, George Black, James I. Bennett, David Richey, Richard C. Gray, J. Meesley McCullough.

FIRST NATIONAL, ALLEGHENY.—T. H. Nevin, C. Boyle, R. H. Davis, Arthur Hobson, John Thompson (Allegheny) Wm. Harbaugh, Henry Gerwig, John Dean, R. D. Cochran.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—C. Hoevler, Ed. De Barenne, C. Batchelor, P. Haberman, L. Morganstern, A. Groetzinger, H. E. Weith, Jos. Lang, H. Voegele, Geo. Seybold, John Beckfeld, Anthony Meyer.

PITTSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—A. Ackley, Jonathan Gallagher, W. S Evans, A. Jackson, C. Bernyer, H. Metzgar, D. McDonald, F. A. Dilworth, W. M. Claney.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS INSURANCE COMPANY.—James I. Bennett, John W. Chalfant, A. R. W. Palmer, Henry A. Weaver, Robert Lea, Isaiah Dickey, W. A. Reed, I. C. Pershing, Wm. Walker, Mark W. Watson, John Wilson, John Walton, Robert Jamison.

BOATMEN'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Captain R. C. Gray, D. E. Park, James Rees, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Captain Jake Hill, Henry Lloyd, James H. Wright, John Graff, Captain Jehu P. Smith, F. M. Gordon, N. J. Bigley, David Crawford.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—Wm. Phillipps, John Watt, John E Parke, Captain John S. Rhoads, Wm. Vankirk, Jared M. Brush, Samuel P. Shriver, John D. Verner, Charles Arbuckle, Wm. F. Lang, Captain James Miller, Samuel McCrickart.

The Allegheny Insurance Company.—John Irwin, Jr., John D. M'Cord, C. G. Hussey, Harvey Childs, Thomas J. Hoskinson, Capt. Wm. Dean, Francis Sellers, Charles Hays, Robert H. Davis, B. L. Fahnestock, W. H. Everson, Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

ARTISANS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—William H. Smith, John Moorhead, Jas. H. Parker, Thos. Moore, John Dunlap, William H. M'Gee, William Haslage, Joshua Rhodes, Charles B. Leech, Geo. W. Cass, James A. Lowrie, James P. Barr.

CASH INSURANCE COMPANY.—R. H. King, John F. Jennings, N. J. Bigley, Daniel Wallace, Jake Hill, Thomas Donnelly, H. W. Oliver, Jr., S. H. Hartman, Samuel McClurkan, John S. Willock, Capt. Madison Bailey, James M. Bailey, Alex. Chambers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ALLEGHENY.—Directors: W. W. Martin, A. H. English, John Brown, Jr., Robert Lea, Joseph Meyers, John A. Myler, O. H. P. Williams, George Gerst, C. C. Boyle, James L. Graham, James Lockhart, John Thompson, Jacob Kepp.

JONES & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—President, Alex. Nimick; Board of Directors: Alexander Nimick, W. W. Patrick, A. H. Miller, W. K. Nimick, R. H. Hartley; General Manager, J. H. Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel B. Jacobus.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Two Trains Wrecked—Nineteen Men Injured—Three Reported Dead.

A serious accident occurred at Brandon Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about ten miles this side of Franklin, Tuesday morning, by which nineteen men were injured, three of whom are reported dead. The accident was occasioned by the colliding of two gravel trains, to one of which was attached a caboose car for the accommodation of the division hands, and in which over twenty of them were riding at the time. These trains, it appears, had no regular time on which to run, and were only required to avoid the time of regular trains and each other. By some mistake the conductors were not informed or notified of each other's intention, and it seems met at the point designated while moving at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles an hour. The engines were badly damaged and both thrown from the track. The caboose car, which was next the engine on the down train, was literally demolished, and several of the gravel cars on both trains were more or less damaged. Most of the injured men resided in Franklin, and as they were employed on the upper division of the road, we were unable to ascertain the names of any of them. The officers of the Company, we are informed, did all in their power to relieve the sufferers by procuring medical assistance and having them removed to their homes. Last evening we heard that three of those injured died yesterday morning, and that it was thought more of the others were seriously injured.

Obituary.

Mr. H. L. Baker, the much beloved and respected spiritual leader, instructor and trustee of the Society of Economites, died at that settlement on Saturday. The deceased had attained the ripe old age of seventy-five years. After the death of George Rapp, in 1847, (the founder of the sect at Economy,) the Society selected seven elders for the management of their social concerns, from whom they chose two trustees to conduct their outside business. Mr. Baker was selected as one of the trustees, and was always reverenced by the people of the Society for the admirable manner in which he filled his offices of trustee and spiritual instructor. Outside of his particular society, in all his dealings with the people of the world, Mr. Baker enjoyed a most enviable reputation for honesty, purity and kindness of heart. Mr. Henrici is the surviving trustee.

Gored by a Steer.—A little girl named Everhardt, whose parents reside on Butcher's Run, while on her way to school (in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Monday, was attacked by one of a drove of cattle being driven along North avenue. She was taken upon the horns of the animal and tossed over its head, but fortunately before she was trampled upon assistance came and she was rescued. She was quite severely injured on the forehead and shoulders by the animal's horns.

Directors Elected.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Second National Bank, held on Tuesday, the following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: G. E. Warner, John Heath, William Cooper, John D. Thompson, Samuel Lewis, Jacob Painter, Leopold Heilbruner, Patrick M'Cullough, George E. Nieman.

Run Over by a Wagon.—Robert Jack, a lad, residing on James street, Third ward, Allegheny, was run over by a hay wagon, on Monday afternoon, the wheel passing over both his legs, but fortunately not breaking the bones.

DIXMONT.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held at Dixmont Wednesday. The managers were there in force, and the day passed pleasantly in every way. The visitors were shown over the buildings, including the new west wing, into which patients have just been removed. Everything was as neat as wax and looked very comfortable. A delicious dinner had been provided, and was very closely attended to by all of the visitors. After dinner the managers adjourned to the chapel, where the meeting was called to order, Judge Williams being nominated to the chair, and J. A. Harper. Esq., acting as Secretary. Mr. John Harper, the President of the Hospital, then read his report, which was one of the ablest and most learned documents of the kind we have ever heard, evincing a most minute study and complete knowledge of the subject considered, and giving a synopsis of the history of the hospital during the last twenty years. J. A. Harper, Esq., then read his official report as Treasurer of the Association, followed by Mr. McCandless, the Chairman of the Brewer Fuel Fund, who presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on "Brewer Fuel Fund" respectfully report they have had at their disposal during the past year $1,697 38 and have paid for coal to the 1st inst $1,205 38, leaving a balance in the treasury of $492,00. Your Committee have distributed during the year some twelve thousand bushels of coal, thus relieving the necessities of over five hundred families.

The demand for coal has and still continues to be very pressing. This noble bequest has, during the past inclement weather, brought joy and gladness to many sorrowful hearts, dried many a tearful eye. Much actual distress has been relieved, the thinly clad, shivering forms of many widows and orphan children have been warmed and cheered by the thoughtful and generous gift of their worthy benefactor. A poor soldier's widow, with a family of dependent children, upon receipt of an order for a load of coal said, "God bless the memory of Charles Brewer.

JAMES M'CANDLESS,
JOHN B. M'FADDEN,
J. T. KINKAID,
WM. A. HERRON.
Committee.

The Finance Committee's report was then read, after which Dr. Reed, the Superintendent and Physician, read his report, which we regret not being able to publish in full, as it was exhaustive and valuable. We give below a few of the more important statistics, but are obliged to leave out altogether his remarks on the criminal insane.

At the beginning of the year 1867 there were 296 patients in the hospital at Dixmont, during the year 162 were admitted and 121 discharged; 247 remain in the hospital. The total number of lunatics under treatment there during the year was 368, of whom 210 were males and 158 females. The highest number in the hospital at any one time during the year was 261, the lowest 206, and the average 239, being 33 more than the average of 1866. Of these admitted during the year 59 had been insane less than three months, 25 for less than six months, 26 for less than one year, and 52 for periods varying from 1 to 35 years; 30 of these were committed by order of the Court, 55 by the Directors of the Poor, and 77 as private patients by their friends. Two of those committed by the Court were from the Western Penitentiary, one of them being a notorious counterfeiter, and the other a negro homicide; the first escaped and the other was returned to prison.

Of those discharged during the year 47 were improved, 24 were unimproved, 1 more not insane and 24 died. Of those improved, 3 were under treatment less than three months, 7 less than six months, 9 less than twelve months and 5 or more than one year. Four of those who died had been less than one month in the hospital, 7 for less than three months, 1 for less than six months, 3 for less than a year and 9 from one to fifteen years. The causes of the deaths were, consumption 5, dysentery 3, exhaustion of chronic mania 4, exhaustion of acute mania 3, paralysis 1, disease of the heart 1, diarrhoea 2, epilepsy 4, and one from injuries received in attempting to escape. The mortality was larger than usual this year, owing to the overcrowded state of the house, the Superintendent being obliged to crowd sixty patients into a ward intended for only eighteen. The completion of the western wing has materially relieved this state of things however. One hundred and eighty-one of the patients at present in the hospital were committed by the public authorities, and sixty-six are private patients, supported by their friends, which shows that it is not devoted to paying patients. Seventy-seven had been insane for less than six months, at the time of admission, thirty-one for less than twelve months, and one hundred and thirty-nine *for periods varying from one to thirty years.* Dr. Reed has had the charge of the insane of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for eleven years, during which time 1,217 persons have been under his treatment. After this report was read resolutions of thanks were voted to Dr. Reed, the Messrs. Harper and the Board of Managers, not only for their able report, but also for the way in which they have discharged their duties during the year.

An election of officers was then held, resulting as follows: President, John Harper; Vice Presidents, John Graham and Isaac Jones; Secretary and Treasurer, J. A. Harper. The old Board of Managers was re-elected.

Allegheny Election—Meeting of the Return Judges.

The Return Judges of the election held in Allegheny City on Tuesday met in the Treasurer's office, at two o'clock yesterday, and organized by calling W. H. Alexander to the chair, and appointing R. B. Megraw Secretary, after which they proceeded to count the vote, with the following result:

	MAYOR.		POOR DIR.	
	Simon Drum, R.	R. Schreiber, D.	Wm. Murdock, R.	Jacob Stuckrath, R.
First ward	309	70	306	69
Second ward	451	192	449	190
Third ward, 1st prec't	294	160	290	103
Do. 2d do	158	279	163	268
Fourth ward, 1st pre't	315	155	301	148
Do. 2d do.	103	90	87	110
Fifth ward	231	90	186	96
Sixth ward	207	201	142	202
Seventh ward	158	297	9	314
	2231	1465	1933	1500

Mr. Drum's majority........766
Mr. Murdock's majority........433

Sharpsburg Borough Election.

The citizens of Sharpsburg held an election Tuesday, which resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by an average majority of thirty-nine votes. Last year the Democrats had a majority of seventeen, showing a net gain of fifty-six votes. Three hundred and fifteen votes were polled on Tuesday, being the largest ever cast in the Borough. The following were the officers elected:

BURGESS.		ASSESSOR.	
A. Morton, R*	151	J. G. Comstock, R*	169
H. Raum, D.	144	F. A. Klein, Sr.	141
COUNCIL.		JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.	
J. K. Clowes, R*	161	W. Williams, R*	173
Jacob Keil, R*	166	Wm. Noble, D.	139
Geo. Brawdy, R*	164	INSPECTOR.	
J. W. Given, R*	163	Jacob Covode, R*	175
John J. Saint, R*	166	J. Buckley, D.	136
P. J. Meyer, D.	135	RETURN INSPECTOR.	
Wm. Pfusche, D.	133	L. K. Murray, R*	176
A. McNamara, D.	133	Wm. Sproul, D.	138
R. M. Elliott, D.	136	CONSTABLE.	
John Scheid	128	W. J. Gallagher, R*	161
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.		Geo. Frietz, D.	149
Rv. W. Collier, 3ys*	197	AUDITORS.	
Jacob Unis, 3 yrs*	182	R. M. Coyle, R*	173
J. W. Given, 2 yrs*	184	E. T. Saint, R*	173
Jas. Casey, D.	127	D. R. Wagoner, R*	173
C. W. A. Redlich, D	127	R. H. Roach, D.	108
P. J. Meyer, D.	128	J. Buckley, D.	104

Sick Child Burned to Death—Most Distressing Case.

Tuesday afternoon a little boy, four years of age, son of John Kennedy, a laborer, residing in Collins' Court, off Water street, was fatally burned. He had being been ill for some time, and the family being very poor, the mother, for want of something better, wrapped him in a piece of cloth, and about three o'clock laid him near the fire. She then left him, and during her absence he so changed his position that his covering came in contact with the fire and was soon ablaze. Three other children in the room at the time gave the alarm, and the mother soon appeared and extinguished the flames, but not before the little boy had been terribly burned, from the effect of which he died about five o'clock Wednesday morning. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts stated.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

Death of H. O'Connor, Esq.—A private telegram from Gen. Frank Herron, of New Orleans, announces the passing away of Mr. Hercules O'Connor, a former resident of this city, and brother of James O'Connor, Esq. The deceased was a gentleman of large education and culture, and was universally beloved and respected in this community. His remains are daily expected.

A young man working on a farm at the Erie County Poor House, chased cattle till from over exertion he burst a blood vessel and died. His name was Albert Huber.

The barn of Samuel Donshay, Conemaugh township, Indiana county, was burned last Saturday night. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

HARRISBURG.

The State Treasurership—General Irwin Nominated in Republican Caucus—McGrath, of Philadelphia, the Democratic Candidate.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.

The Republican Caucus met at ten o'clock this morning. The first vote for State Treasurer stood: Irwin, fifty-three; Mason, nine.

Mr. Connell moved to make the nomination unanimous, and paid a handsome tribute to Gen. Irwin.

The Democrats have nominated Wm V. McGrath, of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1868.
SENATE.

The *Legislative Record* resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a supplement to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, increasing the capital stock and changing the route.

Also, reducing the *per diem* of Jury Commissioners.

Also, a Free Railroad Law.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road.

Also, authorizing the administration of oaths to officers of primary meetings.

Also, incorporating the Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, giving Courts power to establish election districts in Allegheny county.

Also, incorporating the Germania Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Browne, incorporating the Columbia College at Kittanning.

Also, incorporating the Nesshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, intended to supply New Castle with coal.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the relief of Jacob Grubb, an old soldier.

Also, increasing the fees of Surveyors in Allegheny county attending Court.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, incorporating the Lawrenceville Gas Company.

Incorporating the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company, Allegheny City.

Incorporating the Savings and Building Association of Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Granting a pension to John McAnley, of Allegheny.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong, vacating part of North street, in Apollo.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, repealing the liquor law of 1867.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport.

Authorizing an additional Notary Public at Smith's Ferry.

Mr. Gallagher, of Westmoreland, a supplement for Greensburg.

Mr. Clark, of Warren, a joint resolution against the acquisition of additional territory.

Mr. Phelan, of Greene, repealing the act of 1867 assessing National bank stocks.

Fixing fees of Sheriff for transferring prisoners.

Resolutions Endorsing Secretary Stanton Passed to Third Reading in the Senate—The Same Subject Discussed in the House—Gen. Irwin Elected State Treasurer—Proposed Railroad in Fayette and Somerset—Resolution Fixing Time of Adjournment, &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1868.
SENATE.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Mr. LOWRY, of Erie, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported joint resolutions endorsing Secretary Stanton, as follows:

Resolved, That the loyal men of this Commonwealth hail with joy the restoration of Hon. Edwin M. Stanton to the office from which he has been illegally excluded, and that the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Senators who have, by their action in this case, vindicated a meritorious officer and rebuked an apostate President.

Resolved, That it is the universal wish of the loyal men of Pennsylvania that Hon. Edwin M. Stanton shall retain the office he now holds; that he will sink his personal wishes for the public good; and that the country, more than ever requiring his services, may again rest in security with the unflinching Secretary at the head of military affairs.

Debated and passed to a third reading by a strict party vote.

RESOLUTION TO REIMBURSE.

Mr. BROWE, of Lawrence: A bill reimbursing Wm. C. Harbeson for money advanced for bounties.

COMMISSIONERS TO VISIT THE INSANE.

Mr. WORTHINGTON, of Chester: Authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to visit the insane and report next year.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SEARIGHT. of Fayette: A resolution fixing March 11th for the final adjournment.

MOUNTAIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Also, an act incorporating the Mountain Railway Company, to build a road from Fall's City, in Fayette, to Smithfield, in Somerset county.

FOR A BRANCH RAILROAD.

Also, an act authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company to build a branch from the Monongahela river to Allentown.

METHODIST BURYING GROUND, PITTSBURGH.

Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, relative to the removal of bodies from Methodist burial ground, Pittsburgh, and changing the Commissioners for that purpose.

TO PAY RETIRING OFFICERS.

Also, a bill paying retiring officers thirty dollars for services and fifty for mileage. Passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RESTORATION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The whole session was occupied in debating a resolution, by Mr. KLECKNER, of Philadelphia, endorsing the action of the United States Senate in restoring Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

Mr. JONES, of Berks, moved an amendment condemning such action. The amendment was lost by a strict party vote.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER

In the convention of both Houses, at twelve o'clock, General W. W. Irwin received seventy-three votes for State Treasurer, and William V. McGrath fifty-eight. General Irwin was duly elected.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, and Mr. McCullough, Democrat, of Clearfield, were absent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1868.
SENATE.

The bill changing the number of directors of the Western Transportation Company passed finally.

The Stanton resolution was adopted.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.—The Speaker announced the following

COMMITTEES:

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mann, McCamant, Thorn, Nicholson, Gallagher, Day, Webb, Armstrong, Wilson, Wharton, Herr, Stranahan, Clark, (Philadelphia), Meredith, Heilman, Millar, (Allegheny), Westlake, Jones, Linton, Chalfant and Marsh.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. Hickman, Strang, Herr, Mann, Clark, (Warren), Reinoehl, Burrett, Jenks, Deise, Craig and Linton.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Herr, Webb, Riddle, Ewing, Rea, McJunkin, Reinoehl, Craig, Marsh, Bull and Nice.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Thorn, Ford, Beatty, Stranahan, Stokes, Smith, Godshalk, Fry, Millar, (Allegheny), Bergstresser, Mullen, (Thomas,) Bull, McHenry, Beans and Brobst.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Edwards, Westlake, Chamberlain, Ewing, Heilman, Lott, Mann, Meredith, Richards, Beans, Beard, Bossard, Brobst, McMiller and Shively.

Railroads—Messrs. Wilson, Watt, Strang, Adaire, Herr, Reinoehl, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Ford, Kleckner, Duncan, Fry, McJunkin, Holgate, Weller, Stokes, Phillips, Millar, (Allegheny,) Jenks, Josephs, Jones and Westbrook.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Nicholson, Hickman, Thorn, Strang, Mann, Herr, Armstrong, Meredith, Riddle, Stranahan, Chalfant, Fogel, Heltzel, Hottenstein and Witham.

Iron and Coal Companies—Messrs. McCamant, Adaire, Beatty, Watt, Jackson, Hong, McJunkin, Subers, Steacy, Wharton, Josephs, Fogel, Mullen, (Michael,) Nice and Meek.

Mining and Manufacturing Companies—Messrs. Clark, (Philadelphia,) Fry, McJunkin, Gordon, Edwards, Rea, Godshalk, Riddle, Holgate, Phillips, Josephs, Roush, Mullen, (Michael,) Kerns and Bossard.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Gordon, Day, Rea, Robinson, Edwards, Holgate, Hong, Bergstresser, Leedom, Boyd, Goundie, Hottenstein, Kase, McCullough, McKinstry.

Education—Messrs. Day, Armstrong, Nicholson, Wharton, Fry, Espy, Richards, Beatty, Bergstresser, Boyd, Craig, Chalfant, McCormick and Glass.

Corporations—Messrs. Watt, Gordon, Adaire, Burrett, Smith, Subers, Steacy, Westlake, Leedom, Hong, Wharton, Stokes, Rea, Kleckner, Lott, Holgate, Beckert, Deise, McGinnis, Miller and Beard.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Clark, Warren, Kleckner, Strang, Webb, Espy, Smith, Reinoehl, Gallagher, Adaire, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Westbrook, Lawshe, Day and Brennan.

Election Districts—Messrs. Westlake, Chamberlain, Heilman, Richards, Robinson, Bergstresser, Meredith, Mullen, (Philadelphia,) Shively, Winger, Brobst, Cornman, Miller, (Huntingdon,) Bull.

Agriculture—Messrs. Stranahan, Richards, Chamberlain, Edwards, Godshalk, Phillips, Robinson, Lott, Espy, Boyd, Cornman, Creitz, Eschback, Goundie, Heltzell and Kase.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Chamberlain, Nicholson, Riddle, Mann, Robinson, Phelan, Hottenstein, Eschback and Creitz.

Printing—Messrs. Ford, Thorn, Steacy, Meek and Witham.

Military—Messrs. Gallagher, Clark, (Philadelphia,) Jackson, Day, Gordon, Duncan, Godshalk, Espy, Beatty, Burrett, Beckert, Linton, Roush, McHenry and Stout.

Divorces—Messrs. Webb, Burrett, Fry, McCamant, Beckert, Clark, Warren, Hong, Duncan, Watt, Day, Roush, Playford, Bull, Witham and Shively.

Claims—Messrs. Jackson, Duncan, Ewing, Ford, Millar, Leedom, Lott, McCamant, Westlake, Beckert, McChesney, Brennan, Heltzel, McMiller and Miller, (of Huntingdon.)

Accounts—Messrs. Steacy, Webb, Day, Stokes, Armstrong, Clark, Warren, Edwards, Jackson, Ewing, Phelan, Winger, M'Cullough, Stout, Kerns and Kase.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Adaire, Smith, Hong, Ford, Watt, Stokes, Steacy, Holgate, Kleckner, McGinnis, Mullen, Thomas, Day, Witham and Lawshe.

Banks—Messrs. Ewing, Jackson, Leedom, Lott, Subers, Millar, Beatty, Rea, Gordon, Smith, Fogel, Playford, Meek, McCormick, Miller, (Huntingdon).

The whole time was occupied in discussing the Stanton resolution.

Adjourned till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The time from three to half-past six o'clock was occupied in discussing the resolution in reference to the restitution of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. REINOEHL, of Lancester, offered an amendment, tendering thanks to Gen. Grant for yielding the War Department to Secretary Stanton—to come in as an addition.

Mr. DEIZE, of Clinton, offered an amendment, alluding to General Butler as making an enviable reputation for stealing spoons, for making Dutch Gap Canal, and taking refuge in a certain bottle.

The previous question was called.

Mr. DEIZE'S amendment was lost by a vote of five to seventy-five.

Mr. REINOEHL'S amendment was agreed to and the resolution adopted, both by a strict party vote.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

BY CUBA CABLE.

Assassination Plot—the Samana Purchase Project—Cholera and Vomito—More Earthquakes, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Venezuela dates of December 13th state that the plot for the assassination of President Falcon, by criminals, had failed. Falcon had assured his Cabinet that a free election for his successor should be held. Two Generals had gone to put down the rebels in Aragua.

St. Thomas advices state that a special commissioner from St. Domingo to the United States had arrived there. He has more favorable offers to make for the sale of Samana, as the Haytien Government needs funds to put down the rebellion. General Baez had been sent for by the Dominicans.

Haytien advices to the 5th inst., state that there were symptoms of a revolution in favor of General Solomon.

St. Thomas dates of the 3d, state that the cholera and vomito is prevailing in the garrison, and among the laborers on the sunken wrecks. Four passengers of the steamer South America died at quarantine of vomito.

Three British war ships had arrived, previously touching at Tortola, and distributing a relief fund of ten thousand dollars.

Severe earthquakes had taken place at Porto Rico on the 3d.

It is stated that France will make Martinique a free port.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found but very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty years' practice, has long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. They are maladies of a peculiar character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value whatever, but ofttimes injurious; and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a *derangement* and *irregularity* of the general system, which many times produces cough, expectoration, tightness of chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," or from any of the very many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a special view towards these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases without needless exposure to indelicate examinations, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbersome appliances.

That we have *cured* hundreds, yes, thousands of cases, by medical treatment alone, cannot admit of a doubt; hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines after having *sent* to us their cases for examination.

Our remedies in these diseases are *mild* but *effectual*, and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health; and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise a speedy *cure* in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

Especial attention is directed to the above.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
132 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

Coughs and the Lungs.

The changes of climate incident to this season of the year are rife with the diseases of the throat and lungs, which will find an unfailing remedy in Dr. Keyser's invaluable "Pectoral Syrup," costing only 75 cents a bottle.

1st. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis.
2d. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bleeding Lungs.
3d. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Whooping Cough.
4th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Cold in the Head.
5th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure a recent Cough in half a day.
6th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will relieve Coughs of long duration.
7th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis.
8th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will palliate Consumption.
9th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Influenza.
10th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Catarrh.
11th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Hoarseness.
12th. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is sold at most drug stores, and at the proprietor's, 140 Wood street. Consulting and examining office, 120 Penn street.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M

At Ligonier the boiler of the saw mill of Baker, Jackson & Co. exploded, blowing the building to ruins. Fortunately no one was present as the hands were all at supper, the boiler being left to take care of itself, which it did.

MARRIED.

BAKEWELL—VAIL.—On the 9th instant, at Lawrence, Kansas, by the Right Rev. Thomas H. Vail, MARIA E., daughter of the officiating clergyman, to Rev. JOHN BAKEWELL, of Atchison.

MORRIS—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev James D. Wilson, of Calvary Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening, January 14th, GEORGE W. MORRIS and Miss MOLLIE E. JONES, both of Bellfield.

DIED:

CARSON.—On Monday morning, January 13th, 1868, at 10 o'clock, MARGARET, wife of John Carson, in the 41st year of her age.

O'CONNOR.—On Sunday morning, January 12th, at New Orleans, HERCULES O'CONNOR.

SCHMUCKER.—On Monday evening, January 13th, F. A. SCHMUCKER, in the 29th year of his age.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN MATTERS.

LONDON, January 13.—The Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney are awaiting trial, is occupied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the Government to guard against any attempt at rescue.

In the Queen's bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defense that the prisoners be returned to London for trial, on the ground that the bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain an impartial jury and fair trial. The motion was heard, and the judges reserved their decision.

The prisoners, Dresmond and Allen, implicated in the Clerkenwell explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination, on a charge of murder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given contains no facts of importance.

FENIAN PLANS EXPOSED.

DUBLIN, January 13.—Papers have been found on the person of the prisoner Lennon, which it is said expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 14.—The employes of the Magnetic Telegraph office at Belfast, Ireland, recently arrested for alleged Fenianism, were brought up in that city yesterday for examination. Nothing whatever was elicited to sustain the charges against them, and they were accordingly set at liberty.

FOUNDERED AT SEA.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—The ship Northern Belle, which started from Liverpool November 16th, for New York, foundered at sea January 1st. All on board were saved.

FENIANS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, January 15.—The Fenian officers and men arrested on the 31st of December, at Merthy Tydvill, in South Wales, have been examined and committed for trial on a charge of treason.

JOINT NOTE TO SERVIA.

It is stated that Prussia has joined France and Austria in a note to the Government of Servia censuring its hostile preparations.

ABYSSINIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER.

LONDON, January 13.—Telegrams from Oden announce that General Sir Robert Napier had arrived at Annesty Bay and immediately set out for Seneafee to place himself at the head of the British advance.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A special from Suez, Egypt, dated Jan. 13th, says: Dispatches received here from the British expeditionary force in Abyssinia contain advices of a more cheerful character. The native chief of Tigre, who had mustered a large force, the movements of which produced an alarm in the English camp at Senate, and caused a forward movement along the line of march, is now reported to be friendly and hospitable to the invaders, and offers to feed the English troops as an evidence of his good faith. He has already sent in two thousand head of cattle for the use of the army, and it is stated the troops are now in better health and spirits. Fresh water has also been found in plenty around the landing place at Annesly Bay.

AUSTRIA.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Government is making preparations to reduce the number and expenses of the standing army. The position of Commander-in-Chief is to be abolished, and the employment of Pension officers in the service will be discontinued.

ROMAN QUESTION NEGOTIATION.

VIENNA, January 14.—The *Debatte*, a journal of a semi-official character, asserts that the negotiations between France and Italy for a new treaty in regard to Rome to displace the September Convention, have been rapidly progressing and are now nearly concluded.

ITALY.

THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO RECOGNIZED.

FLORENCE, January 14.—Italy is the first of the European powers to recognize the restoration of the Mexican Republic by diplomatic appointment. Senor Socavasso, now Colonel General at Belgrade, has been appointed Minister to the Republic of Mexico, and will leave at an early day for the Mexican Capital.

CHANGE OF POLICY BY CATHOLICS.

FLORENCE, January 15.—A large class of the Catholic population which, since the consolidation of the Kingdom under Victor Emanuel, has steadily refused to recognize his government by voting, has resolved to abandon its policy of inaction, and will take an active part in the next Parliamentary elections.

Marquis Gualterio has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household and General Superintendent of the Civil List.

TURKEY.

MORE LIBERAL POLICY.

VIENNA, January 13.—Dispatches received from the South indicate a more liberal policy to be pursued by the Porte in the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing equal rights in Candia and the suspension of the collection of tithes for two years.

UNITED STATES AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, January 15.—The Levant *Herald*, published at Constantinople, in a recent issue contained a long and able article in regard to the influence of the United States in the Eastern question. The writer denied that the influence of the United States had been weakened in Turkey by the late exchange of good offices between Russia and America. Notwithstanding even the resolution passed by the American Congress, expressing sympathy for the Cretans, the confidence in the authorities of the United States, the *Herald* continues, was never higher than now.

FRANCE.

THE ARMY BILL PASSED.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, the bill for the re-organization of the army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 6.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The *Patrie* of to-day, in a leading editorial, says the governments of France and Prussia have agreed to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore the relations between the King of Italy and the States of the Church to the exact status created by the September Convention between Italy and France. The *Patrie* hopes Italy will not interpose any obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose.

A PAMPHLET BY PRINCE NAPOLEON.

The appearance of a pamphlet on foreign relations and domestic affairs of France, which is being prepared by Prince Napoleon, is eagerly awaited by the public.

RUSSIA.

THE ALLEGED INTRIGUES AGAINST TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg*, official organ of the Imperial Government, denies that there is any truth in the statement that Lord Stanley, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Cabinet here protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Romania.

AUSTRIA.

ARRIVAL OF MAXIMILIAN'S REMAINS.

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—The approach of the frigate Novarra having been signalled from Triest, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Arch Dukes and other members of the Imperial family left to-day on a special train for that city to receive the remains of Maximilian.

A delegation of Italians, with General Mezzocaffo at the head, has gone to Trieste, to be present at the landing of the remains of Maximilian.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN SERVIA.

PARIS, January 14.—The *La Liberté* says France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia, censuring that Government for its warlike policy, and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stanley, on the part of Great Britian, has also addressed a communication of a similar nature to the Servian Government.

WAR OFFICE IMBROGLIO.

Grant and the President.

The Restoration of Stanton.

A. J. Irritated at the Situation.

Grant Charged with Bad Faith.

Stanton Will Not Resign.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 14.—The excitement caused last night by the announcement that the Senate had refused to concur in the President's reasons for the suspension of Secretary Stanton, was renewed again this morning, and much curiosity was manifested to know what action would be taken by General Grant and Mr. Stanton regarding it. At the usual office hour this morning General Grant appeared at the War Department, and after arranging his papers, locked the door of the Secretary's office, and taking the key with him, proceeded to the building opposite the War Department, used as the headquarters of the army. At half-past ten o'clock Secretary Stanton, accompanied by his son, appeared at the Department, and proceeded immediately to the office of the Secretary, but finding the door locked, took a seat in the ante-room, where he was the recipient of congratulations from many Senators and members of Congress, who had assembled to see what would take place. Mr. Stanton appeared in unusually fine spirits, and conversed freely with those about him. Upon the arrival of Mr. Stanton, General Dent proceeded to the headquarters of the army to inform General Grant of the fact, and to obtain the key to the Secretary's office. In a few minutes he returned and placed the key in the hands of Adjutant General Townsend, who, with military-present-arms fashion, placed it in the hands of Secretary Stanton. As soon as the latter was safely ensconsed in his office, the Radical members of Congress of the Tennessee delegation waited upon him in a body to present their congratulations at his restoration, and to ask him to use his influence to continue the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee after the fifteenth of next February, at which time, by order of the President, it ceases in these States. Mr. Stanton replied that so long as he had any power he should use it to protect the weak, and would do his best to have the suggestions made carried out. He added that it would probably be a few days before matters would commence to run right in his office. As the Tennessee delegation were withdrawing, they met Gen. Grant in the hall in citizen's dress. After exchanging salutations with them and General Howard, who was present, and expressing satisfaction at Mr. Stanton's restoration by the Senate, he immediately proceeded toward Mr. Stanton's office, where the latter appeared at the door and the two exchanged hearty congratulations, and passed in. Many members and Senators who witnessed the affair, expressed themselves highly pleased at the conduct of both General Grant and Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1868.

The President is extremely irritated at the conduct of General Grant in turning over the War Office to Mr. Stanton without giving him previous notice. The following is the President's version of the affair: After General Grant took charge of the War Department he had a conversation with the President upon the possibility of Mr. Stanton being reinstated by the Senate. The President asked him what he would do in such an event. Grant replied, "I shall in that event either hand you my resignation as acting Secretary or let a mandamus be issued against me to surrender the office." On Saturday last the subject was again presented to General Grant by the President, when the latter reiterated the promise previously made, and added that the President should hear from him on Monday. Mr. Johnson heard nothing from Grant on the subject until Tuesday at noon, when an officer of Grant's staff delivered the following to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, January 14, 1868.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of an official notice received by me last evening of the action of the Senate of the United States in the case of the suspension of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. According to the provisions of section two of an act regulating the tenure of civil officers, my functions as Secretary of War *ad interim* ceased from the moment of the receipt of the within notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

To this was appended a copy of the notice served on General Grant by the Secretary of the Senate. Soon after the delivery of this note General Grant called upon the President, and upon being reminded by Mr. Johnson of his reiterated promise, General Grant is said to have admitted it in the presence of members of the Cabinet. Gen. Grant's friends say that this version of the story is incorrect in several important particulars. Grant admits having made the promise alluded to by the President soon after entering the War Office. Upon closer inspection of the law, however, he afterwards changed his mind, and in conversation with the President on Saturday intimated the fact to Mr. Johnson. It is also ascertained that when the President reproached Gen. Grant for his conduct, at the Cabinet meeting, he admitted having made the promise, but said he had changed his mind and, in accordance with the action of the Senate, considered that he merely obeyed the law in turning the War Office over to Secretary Stanton. Grant's friends think he has completely outwitted the President for once.

PROCLAMATION FORBIDDING OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION WITH SECRETARY STANTON.

A special says there is good authority for saying that either to-morrow or next day a proclamation will be issued by the President in which all officers of the army are forbidden to hold or have any communication with Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, and not to obey any orders he may issue. The draft of such proclamation is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Seward and read by him to the President to-day.

Secretary McCulloch has issued an order to heads of Bureaus in his department forbidding them to recognize Secretary Stanton as Secretary of War until his status in that department is settled. It is said similar orders will be issued to other Executive departments.

THE WAR OFFICE TROUBLE.

Matters are assuming a quiet aspect in regard to Secretary Stanton, and no new developments have been made public.

Statements were telegraphed from here last night that Generals Grant and Sherman urged upon Stanton to tender his resignation; that this advice would be heeded, and his resignation handed in to-day. A prominent radical Senator was with Stanton for over an hour this morning, and he states that Stanton expressed a firm determination not to be forced from his position by the President, but would remain and discharge the duties of his office, for he was master of the situation, and did not think the President would dare to use force to eject him.

A DENIAL FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says the recent statements that General Grant would not leave the War Office without previously notifying him were made on authority direct from the President, but that a high official called on the President yesterday to ascertain whether such statement was true, when the President denied the entire affair. The *Tribune* is also authorized to deny on the part of General Grant that he had any understanding whatever with the President.

CONNECTICUT.

Republican State Convention—Nomination for Governor, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORD, January 15.—The Republican State Convention met in Allyn Hall to-day. Nearly four hundred delegates were present. Hon. Augustus Brandagee, of Norwich, was chosen President. Two informal ballots were taken for Governor, on both of which Marshall Jewett, of Hartford led. By a unanimous vote, Mr. Jewett was then nominated for Governor.

At the afternoon session the State ticket was completed as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Francis Wayland; Secretary of State, Hiram Appleman; Treasurer, L. W. Messies; Comptroller, J. W. Manner.

Resolutions endorsing Gen. Grant and the platform of the National Radical Party, were adopted. Every delegate arose and joined in nine cheers for the platform, its ticket and Grant.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Quo Warranto in the U. S. Court to Test the Right of the Company Under the Charter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.—In the United States Court to-day the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company, was heard on a *quo warranto*, to test the right of the company under their charter.

Secretary of State of Ohio.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 14.—Mr. Wm. Henry Smith has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Governor Hayes has appointed Mr. John Russell for the unexpired term of one year. Mr. Russell has been chief clerk for several years.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 16, 1868.

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets, and business generally continues dull, depressed and unsatisfactory. For some few articles there is a fair demand, but, as a general thing, the transactions in the leading commodities are very much restricted, being confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in demand; Winter may be quoted at $2,55@2,60 for Red, and $2,65@2,70 for White. The little "furry" in Rye did not, it seems, amount to anything, as we heard of an offer to buy to-day at $1.47. Corn is dull but unchanged; new may be quoted at 90@91, on track and wharf. Barley is in good demand and scarce; we continue to quote at $1.65@1,75. Oats firm, with sales in store at 68@70c.

FLOUR—Is quiet but firm at former quotations—$11@11,50 for Spring; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@15,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quoted at $8.50 per bbl. Buckwheat is in good supply and dull at $4,50@5 per cwt.

GROCERIES—The Grocery market has again been rather dull during the past week, in sympathy with everything else, though there have been no material changes in prices. Coffee is a shade firmer, in consequence of the advance in gold; Sugars and Molasses are unchanged, while Rangoon Rice is lower. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½c@14½c; Crushed, 17½c; "A" Coffee, 16½c; "B" do, 16c; Extra "C," 15½c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 25c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37c; Lyguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 80@85c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1,05@$1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 80@85c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 35c; Allspice, 33c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 9c; Carolina, 11c.

STARCH—Madison, 8½c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13½c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,50 per box; Valentia, 20c per pound; Prunes, 21c; Currants, 15c for new.

BAR LEAD—11c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 12c; "Oakley's" 11½c; Rosin, 4½@6c; "Dobbins," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,75 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per lb.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in fair jobbing demand, and we can report regular sales at 10¼@11c for Shoulders; 12½c@13c for Ribbed Sides; and 16@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard may be quoted at 13@13½c, in tierces and barrels, and 13½@14c, in kegs. Mess Pork is nominal at $22.

MILL FEED—Sale of 1 car Seconds at $1,75, and 1 car Middlings at $2,20. Last sale of Bran was reported at $1,55.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $17@22 per ton, as to quality.

APPLES—Steady but unchanged; regular sales in store at $3,00@4,50 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Quiet but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@1,10 per bushel, and $3,25@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand; may be quoted at $3 per bush.

BUTTER—Is in good supply, and prime to choice cannot fairly be quoted above 38c@40c.

EGGS—Steady at 40@42c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in good demand at $2,25, while there is not enough doing in Clover or Timothy to establish quotations.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand but unchanged; small sales at 7@8c for Apples, and 10@12c for Peaches.

LARD OIL—Is steady, with regular sales of city manufacturers at 87@88c for No. 2, and $1,05 for No. 1.

HOMINY—Is quoted at $7@7,50.

BEANS—Quoted at $3@3,20.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at $13@15.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 16, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was a very limited supply of Cattle during the early part of the week, but yesterday and to-day the arrivals were more liberal, though the offerings were still meagre. This, together with an advance in New York, and a demand in excess of the supply, caused the market to rule very stiff, and, compared with last week, prices ruled a shade higher. Good butchers stock sold readily at 7¼ to 8c, and prime to extra may be quoted at 8¼ to 8½c—the same grade of cattle a few weeks since would not have commanded over 7 to 7½. The number of buyers in attendance was by no means large, there only being some two or three representatives from Philadelphia, and about the same number from New York, but all the cattle offered at what was considered within reasonable bounds, were picked, and that, too, as we have already remarked, at pretty stiff prices. The quality of the cattle on sale has been rather better for some weeks past, and while there has been a material falling off in the number, there has been an improvement in regard to the point just mentioned.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 21 head of very commonish stock for Mahon to H. Miller at 4½; 48 head of good Illinois steers, weighing 56,775, for Doud to P. Klemen at 7½; 8 head "scalawags" for Cartwright to Warner at 4½; 14 head of same kind for Holmes & Pfieffer to McCall at 5; 14 head for Cookie to Wm. Hipes, very mean, at 3½; 4 head for Cookie to McCall at 4¼.

Smith & Talmage sold 20 head for J. Mairs to Peter Klemen, averaging 1000, at 4¾; 3 head of good cattle to Wertz at 7,15.

Hedges & Taylor sold 20 head for Luker to Pidcock & Co., averaging 1000, at 6; 18 head for Lurkee to Wertz, averaging 900, at 5¼.

Scott & Martin sold 23 head of good fat steers and cows to H. Miller, averaging 1200, at 8; also, 13 head extra Southern Ohio steers, averaging about 1650, to Cassady & Hedges at $148 per head.

John Moss sold Hedges & Cassady 60 head of extra Pickaway Co. (Ohio) steers, averaging 1600, at $145 per head.

J. Justice sold Hedges & Cassady 81 head of good Texas cattle, weighing 92,725, at 7. R. H. Burr sold same buyers 14 head oxen, weighing 19,780, at 7.

M. A. Welsh sold Pidcock & Co. 15 head good fat cattle, weighing 18,775, at 7½.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market was unusually stiff this week, and notwithstanding the offerings were fair, the demand seemed to be somewhat in excess of the supply, and, compared with last week, prices have still further advanced, prime fat mutton Sheep selling at from 5½ to 6¼c, gross, while medium to inferior sold from 4 down to 3. The following is a partial report of the sales:

Glass, Lafferty & Co. 181 head good Sheep, weighing 17,690, for Blair to H. Deitrich, at 6¼.

Smith & Talmage sold 199 head for E. Webb to N. Wertz at 4¾; 186 for Porter to same buyer, averaging 83 lbs, at 4¾; 100 for Sampson, to same buyer, at 3,12; 100 head for Sampson to Fleck, "scalawags," at $1,80 per head.

Weary to Lloyd 191 head, averaging 91, at 5; Shaffer to same buyer, 190, averaging 100, at 5,05 Myers to same buyer, 95, averaging 80, at 3¾. Wilson to same buyer, 173, averaging 89, at 5¼ Kendrick to same buyer, 89, averaging 100, at 5,50. Bows to same buyer, 200, at $3 per head. Deitrich to same buyer, 181, averaging 100, at 6.

Hedges & Taylor sold 148 head for Kizer & Sons to Pidcock & Co., averaging 84, at 4; 172 head Sheep and Lambs for White to Raule at 3¼—common; 149 for Sultzbaugh to Pidcock & Co., fair quality, at 4 60.

R. C. Crum bought for Pidcock & Co: 344 head from Swickard at 6¼—averaging 100; 319 from Williams, averaging 98, at 5¼; 193 from Green, averaging 88, at 4 37; 172 from Thompson, averaging 95, at 5.30; 199 from same seller, averaging 100, at 5¾; 184 from Davis, averaging 100, at 5¾, 85 from Mairs, averaging 90, at 5½; 193 from Wertz, averaging 84, at 3½; 194 from Ely, averaging 80, at 4¼.

Taylor sold Raule 199 head, averaging 84 lbs, at 4¾.

HOGS.

The Hog market has ruled a little dull during the past week, and with increased receipts and no corresponding improvement in the demand, prices, compared with last week, have declined from a quarter to a half cent per pound, Last week prime extra Philadelphia Hogs sold at from 8 to 8¼c, while this week the same quality did not command above 7¼@7½c. As already noted, the only reason we can give for the decline is the increased arrivals; yet there was a very volume of business in the aggregate.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. report the following, all on commission: 47 head for McDonald to Emerick & Co. at 7,60; 72 for same to Pearce at 6,65; 49 for Marks & Co. to Imhoff at 7,28; 80 for Evert to Pearce at 6¾; 115 for Pidcock & Co. to Holmes & Glass; at 6,90; 3 do do at 6,88; 57 for Irwin to Crouse & Co. at 7½; 97 for Zimmerman to Crouse & Co. at 6¾; 45 for Shaffer & Place to Imhoff at 7,70; 113 for McKee to Crouse & Co. at 6¾; 122 for same to same at 6,80; 119 same to same at 6,70; 12 for Holmes & Pfieffer to Crouse & Co. at 6¾; 100 for McAllister & Robinson to Pidcock & Co. at 7; 65 for Chryst to Imhoff at 7½; 45 for Lillard to Crouse & Co. at 7,40; 83 for Holmes to same at 7,40; 184 for Hays & Co. to Imhoff at 7½; 32 for Daniels to Belisteine at 7; 46 for same to same at 7½; 10 for same to same at 7; 125 for Hays & Co. to Crouse & Co. at 6,85; 64 for Holmes & Pfieffer to Crouse & Co at 7¼; 29 for McAllister & Co. to same at 7,40; 25 for Browning to Clifford at 6,80; 247 for Johnston & Putnam to Crouse & Co. at 7¼; 131 for Williams to same at 6,80; 134 for Merrick to Singer & Imhoff at 7,70, 348 for Studabaker to Messenger, Gillett & Co at 6,70, 189 for Webb to Pidcock & Co. at 6 35; 83 for Doub to Fogel at 7¼; 789 for same to Halligan at 6 90; 48 for Holmes & Phieffer to Pidcock & Co. at 6¾; 95 for McAllister & Robinson to Pidcock & Co. at 6,60.

Hedges & Taylor sold 148 head for Keenan to Crouse & Co., averaging 140 lbs, at 6,25; 44 "stillers" for Haver & Brown to Rothchilds at 6¾; 105 head for Lucas to Meyer at 7; 51 for Wilson to Halligan, common and coarse, at 6,60; 77 for Moore to Rothchilds & Co., common to prime, at 7,60; 56 for Rarey & Dickson to Pidcock & Co., common to prime, at 7, 55 for same to Crouse & Co., "picked" at 7,30; 61 for same to Meisel at 7,40, 145 for Stafford to Robinson, heavy and coarse, at 7¼; 6 for Horner to Imhoff at 7,70; 61 for Stafford to Pidcock at 7; 41 for same to Robinson, heavy but common, at 7; 58 for Clodus to Pidcock & Co. at 7,45.

Gilchreist & Co. bought during the week: 30 head from Sowers at 7,90; 313 from J. Berry at 7,65; 262 from Thompson at 7½; 276 from Beals at 7,32½. This firm would have bought more, but they had a large number sent in on commission.

T. F. Orr bought 27 head from Sower at 7,10, 35 from Casselbery at 7; 40 from Horner at 6,80; 30 from Robb & Co. at 7. Sold 56 to Dripps & Stockton at 7,40; 115 to Crouse & Co. at 6,60; 10 to same at 6¾. Bought 56 from Horner at 6¾; 43 from Hanlin at 6 37.

Singer & Imhoff bought as follows: 85 from Hedges & Taylor at 7,95; 135 from Evert at 7,90; 43 from Holmes at 7,95; 51 from Lyons at 7,85; 61 from Hedges & Taylor at 7,70; 45 from Holmes at 7,70 154 from Daniels at 7,80; 71 from Dripps at 7,90, 66 from Holmes at 7½; 29 from Portman at 7½; 184 from Tilden at 7,42½; 121 from Moss at 7,37; 236 from McKinney at 7¼.

Dripps & Stockton bought 187 from Smith at 7 79; 51 from Orr at 7,40; 238 from W. P. Orr at 7,25; 57 from Imhoff at 7,35; 42 from Sowers at 7,15; 42 from same at 6,62. Sold 76 to Pearce at 7,70; 102 to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 7,60.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan 16.—Cattle market slow to-day; sales at 13@18c. Sheep easier, at 7@7½c. Hogs plenty, at 7½@7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 16, 1868.

CRUDE—The crude market was very quiet to-day, not a single sale reported. Prices, however, are well sustained, and we continue to quote at 7@7¼c on spot, and 7¾@8c for March and April, seller's option—the inside figures offered and the outside figures asked. For all the year, there are sellers at 12½c, buyer's option, but thus far, no takers. While there is but comparatively little doing, that the market is firmer than it was ten days ago, is generally conceded, and it is equally true that a slight advance has been established. For example, it has not been many days since spot oil sold at 6½c, while to-day there are no sellers below 7@7¼c. At Oil City the market is reported quiet but steady at $2,20@2,30 which is equivalent to about $2 at the wells.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was in an unsettled condition to-day—some parties reporting it worse in consequence of the decline at Antwerp, while others, equally as well posted, reported it quiet but firm with considerable inquiry and but very few sellers. We can report sales of 500 bbls each, for March April, May and June, at 25c; and 1000 each for October, November and December, at 29¼c. We heard of an offer to buy January at 23c, but no offers to sell below 23½c. From the above, it will be seen that prices are fully sustained, the decline in Antwerp to the contrary notwithstanding, and even at these figures, there are but few sellers, as taking the present price of crude as a basis, there is no margin for the refiner. The shipments east continue insignificant, and the stock in this market is almost exhausted.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, in their annual review of the petroleum trade, gives the annexed statistics:

TRADE OF NEW YORK.

		Barrels.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, crude and refined		42,019
Received in 1867		1,289,176
Add to reduce to barrels of 40 gallons 2 gallons each		64,459
Total supply		1,395,653
Deduct export in 1867, equal to 845,853		
Deduct stock on hand Jan. 1, 1868	80,503—	926,356
Taken for consumption in 1867		469,297
Taken for consumption in 1866		292,466
Taken for consumption in 1865		267,151
Taken for consumption in 1864		242,187
Taken for consumption in 1863		314,461

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1867. Gallons.	1866. Gallons.	1865. Gallons.
From New York	33,834,133	34,501,235	6,720,203
From Boston	2,264,143	1,591,694	1,071,260
From Philadelphia	29,417,429	28,814,858	2,899,978
From Baltimore	1,515,454	2,481,479	175,160
From Portland	900	12,100	120,280
From New Bedford	....	30,000	......
Total gallons	67,052,620	67,430,451	10,887,792
Equal to barrels	1,676,300	1,685,761	272,101

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, January 16.—Cattle moderately active at an advance ¼@½c; receipts for the week were 2100 head; sales of 1,800 head at 6@9½. Sheep ¼@½c lower, closing dull; receipts of 18 000 head, with sales of 8,000 at 5½@6½c. Live Hogs nominally 7¾@8c; receipts, 3,700; Dressed 9½@10¼c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 16.—Hogs are moderately active at $5,80@6,60 for common to medium, and $6,80@7,25 for good to choice. Beef cattle are less active and common grades are 10@15c lower, with sales of fair to medium at $4,25@6.50. Receipts—3,000 head of hogs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CURRY

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

A NEW TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY.

Pupils beginning then can

Complete an Outline Course in the Normal Studies,

IN SIX MONTHS.

WANTED—AGENTS.—Lloyd's $100,000 REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA are just out only $4. 3,000,000 names on them. "How to canvass well" sent. Ladies and men $20 a day made. J. T. LLOYD, No. 23 Cortlandt Street, New York.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

IRON CITY COLLEGE.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The only practical Business College in Pennsylvania. FOR CIRCULARS, containing full information, outline of Course of study, specimens of

Prof. Cowley's Plain and Ornamental Penmanship,

Views of the different Departments, Offices, Banks, &c., connected with the Institution, call at the College, or address

SMITH & COWLEY, Principals,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Of affection and charity,
Of affection and charity.

Purchase an improved
Purchase an improved

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

None are so simple.
None are so simple.

None are so durable.
None are so durable.

None that will give such complete satisfaction.
None that will give such complete satisfaction.

Warranted the most perfect sewer in the world.
Warranted the most perfect sewer in the world.

BY WM. SUMNER & CO., Western Agents,

No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

A Farm of One Hundred Acres

Situated in Patton township, Allegheny county, two and one-half miles north of Stewart's Station, Pennsylvania R. R. The farm is under good cultivation and fence; has on it an apple and peach orchard, commencing to bear; also several springs. Improvements consist of brick house, barn, carriage house and other outbuildings. The farm is convenient to churches, school house and mill.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of

JOHN TILLBROOK,
Monroeville Post Office

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his Farm, situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, two and a half miles from Apollo Station, on the W. P. R. R. containing

92 1-2 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a good Log House, weather-boarded large Frame Barn, together with the necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, and the land of the first quality. Convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars enquire of the undersigned, on the premises.

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

Situate in ... township, Westmoreland county, twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, and one mile from Chartiers Station on the Allegheny Valley railroad. The mill is in good order, has two run of burrs, and steam and water power, metal gearing, of the best class. The land is easily all bottom, and under good fence. Frame house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal near the river.

Enquire of

PETER SHIVELY,
On the premises.

O. W. M'GRAW ... J. A. M'GRAW

M'GRAW & SON,

FELT, CEMENT, GRAVEL AND

SLATE ROOFERS

Also, manufacturers of Roofing and Oil Tank Cement, saturated Felt and Black Nitrogen Varnish. Office, 26 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa. All orders promptly attended to.

JAMES GLENN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Grain, Mill Feed and Baled Hay,

61 WATER AND 64 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS, Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of ABIGAIL S. HIGBY, late of the county of Allegheny, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber, at his residence in Sewickley township.

PETER BOYER, Executor,
Liberty Post Office.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

In the matter of the ESTATE OF MARY TWEEDY, deceased. No. 3, December Term, 1867. Writ of Partition, on petition of WILLIAM TWEEDY.

To Francis Tweedy and Thomas Tweedy, of Carroll county, Missouri; Robert Tweedy, of Lake county, Iowa; and Mrs. Mary Ann Kidd, (formerly Mary Ann Tweedy,) intermarried with John Kidd, of Indiana county, Pa.:

You are hereby notified that an Inquisition will be held in pursuance of the above mentioned Writ of Partition or valuation, on the premises, being the Tract of 104 acres and 58 perches and allowance, of which the said Mary Tweedy, deceased, seized, situate in Patton (formerly Plum,) Township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, the 27th day of February A. D. 1868

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

To make partition to and among the heirs of said deceased, in such manner and in such proportions as by the Laws of this Commonwealth is directed, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL B. CLUELEY, Sheriff.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the Estate of DR. A. PERCHMENT has been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of said decedent will make payment to the undersigned, or to S. B. W. Gill, Attorney-at-Law, No. 88 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and those having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

LIZZIE E. PERCHMENT.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of SAMUEL McCLURE, late of Mifflin township, deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment and all who have claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to the subscriber.

ARCHIBALD McCLURE,
Mifflin Township.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES A GIBSON, late of Pine township, deceased. Persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY M. GIBSON,
Administratrix,
Pine township, Allegheny county,
Post Office, Perrysville.

540 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT

ARE NOW COMPLETED,

The track being laid and trains running

WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT

OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The remaining ten miles will be finished as soon as the weather permits the road-bed to be sufficiently packed to receive the rails. The work continues to be pushed forward in the rock cuttings on the western slope with unabated energy, and a much larger force will be employed during the current year than ever before. The prospect that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870,

Was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. These means are divided into four classes:

1.—United States Bonds,

Having thirty years to run, and bearing six per cent. currency interest, at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a SECOND LIEN as security. The interest on these Bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the Company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the Company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien.

2.—First Mortgage Bonds.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and no *more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the Bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these Bonds to the Company, in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—The Land Grant.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute donation from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre, at the lowest valuation.

4.—The Capital Stock.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which $5,500,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 540 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Union Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,158	$62,305,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discount on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,400,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital Stock paid in on the work now done	8,500,000
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$88,276,000

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to the Capital Stock.

Earnings of the Company.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

Six Per Cent in Gold,

Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood streets,
And KRAMER & RAHM,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A new PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

JANUARY 8TH, 1868. NEW YORK.

JOHN CROFT ... JOSEPH PHILLIPS,

JOHN CROFT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

No. 139 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

We have a PRINTED REGISTER containing a full description, location, price and terms of all the property entrusted to our care for sale. This consists of Farms, Grist Mills, Houses, Lots, Stores, Coal Lands, Coal Interests, Coal Works, Western Lands, Hotels, Tanneries, City and Suburban Property. This Register we print three times a year, first of May, September and January, (September number now ready.) We will send it to any address on receipt of two stamps or five cents. Subscription price by mail fifteen cents per annum.

TRUE BUT STRANGE.—Any person sending us their Address, with 25 cents, will receive, by mail, the Name and a Carte de Visite of their future Wife or Husband; also, how either sex may gain the love of any person they choose instantly.

Address, REEVES & CO.,
78 Nassau street, New York.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT

CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what was to be free from the disease. I had to sit in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 18th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT of OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we alluded some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like her's are doomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. E. Brown,
Philip Friday,
Rachel Friday,
H. N. Tecale,
A. H. Caroll,
F. W. Lievendorfer,
Wm. Jenkins,
Michael Harris,
Jas. A. Fleming,
C. S. Swineburg,
Susan Lemmax,
Eliza Hyde,
Wm. Allison,
Eliza Lievendorfer,
T. J. Young,
J. Lievendorfer,
J. F. Mitchel,
A. M. Lievendorfer,
A. Gartner,
G. Lievendorfer,
J. F. Morrison,
A. M. Morrison,
Robert Mahead,
Christiana Mahead,
Isabella Dobbs,
N. Funkhouser,
D. Fisher,
G. Fisher,
(her brother,

Lissie Mahead,
Tillie Mahead,
T. M. Mahead,
T. M. Mahead,
Lean Allison,
Mary J. Brown,
Jane A. Morton,
J. C. Weller,
Mary J. Weller,
N. H. Hazen,
Nancy M. Hazen,
Mary H. Morton,
Wm. H. Morton,
Ezra Hazen,
Jennie Wilson,
Chris. M. Wilson,
Mary E. Wilson,
Mary Patten,
Jennie Patten,
Martha Patten,
James Patten,
Jade E. Dobbs,
Jennie E. Dobbs,
J. W. Dobbs,
I. Dobbs,
Wm R. Pence,
J. C. Fisher,
Willamina Fisher,
(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health, and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that have to your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by DR. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1867. GEORGE FORD.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1865, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE SAGINAW VALLEY.

Incidents of a Trip—Extensive Lumber Business.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Allow me to note some incidents of a trip to the Saginaw Valley, by way of adding my mite to the copious fund of information your valuable paper daily furnishes to my fellow-citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity.

From Detroit we reach Bay City, distant about one hundred miles, by no less than four railroads, each furnishing its own conductor and train attendants, though the same cars go through. This arrangement is equally advantageous for the commercial traveller, desirous of extending his acquaintance, and the mere student of human nature, who wishes the largest possible number of fresh subjects brought in range of his mental microscope. Besides, it is a practical anti-consolidation monument, well adapted to soothe the aggravated stockholder or provoked spectator of modern railroad strategy. It is said to be in contemplation to carry out the principle of separation and division by making eight instead of four roads. I do not advise this, however, as I have noticed, in threading the unique net-work of railroads which diversifies the scenery of Gotham, (where you have to change cars and buy a new ticket every five miles,) that this, like most good things, can be overdone, and that passengers are more critical and feverish than when less disturbed.

Bay City is a handsome, thriving place, situate on the Saginaw river, near the bay of the same name on the western shore of Lake Huron. Its broad streets and the light colored (or Milwaukee) brick, of which its best buildings are built, make it at first sight quite attractive to the Pittsburgh eye. It has one very fine hotel, with all the modern improvements, a street railway, a skating park, and much better side walks than any I know at home. Among its first noticed features are the double, or Yankee sleds, on which immense loads are drawn by very insignificant looking Canadian ponies, the jabbering Canadians themselves largely represented among the wood-cutters and raftmen. And, lo, the poor Indians perambulate in cast off dress suits, between slouch hats and buckskin boots, looking about as savage as a sick kitten, and dissipating like so much tobacco smoke your poetical notions of bead-bedecked and plumed braves. The staple products of the valley of the Saginaw are salt and lumber—the lumber interest being in the ascendant. The aristocracy here is as strongly flavored with pine as that in Oiltown with petroleum. Without attempting statistics, I may say that the mill of Messrs. Sage, McGraw & Co., of Wenona, opposite Bay City, recently sawed in twelve hours more than three hundred and seventy thousand feet of lumber—say twelve thousand dollars worth—(imagine boards one inch thick and one foot wide, placed end to end for seventy miles)—a feat I believe unapproached, though this is but one of the many mills which dot the valley thickly. These mills are fed from the immense pine forests which line the banks of tributaries to the Saginaw, furnishing lumber of unexcelled quality, much of which finds its way even to your markets. Your lady readers might be interested by the log rafts made here—they so much resemble the festoons of dried fruit which adorn the rural kitchens of the Keystone State, only that the tie, instead of going through the log, is fastened to a pin driven in at the middle of it. Thus three or four hundred logs are boomed together side and side, as close as they will float, making a string, three or four of which, fastened abreast, form a raft, which is floated and poled along the shallow stream to its destination. Some idea of the magnitude of this business is formed from the fact that there are in the valley some half dozen "boom" companies, (who collect the logs at the pineries and raft them,) one of which, the "Tittabawassee," uses annually of rope for stringing logs, (about the thickness of an ordinary walking stick,) some eighty thousand pounds, or more than 600,000 feet, or 120 miles.

This immense lumber product goes to Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo and the East, and to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh—everywhere. Such wholesale slaughter of timber must eventually exhaust this pine. It is now so far away from the streams that the logging is much more tedious and costly than formerly, and within a few years hemlock must for many purposes be substituted. It is a stiffer framing timber than pine, and already largely in demand for that purpose, and thousands of acres of it contiguous to water can now be had at government price, and I can conceive no better investment for Pittsburgh capital. In ten or fifteen years hence, when the fogies who are starving Pittsburgh with a transportation famine are safely under ground, and a ship canal from the Lakes to the Ohio bears vessels of one thousand tons burthen to Pittsburgh wharves, such lands will command a premium over present cost fit to satisfy even a Shylock.

I found the busy community of Bay City in a financial tumult, by the failure of their First (and only) National Bank, of which you have heard. Astonishment was depicted on every face, knots of men gathered in stores, hotels, and on the street corners, to discuss the sensation (a sore one to some of them,) and one anxious to know the subject on the hands of any designated group, need not approach it, for the one word Bank answered all his questions.

With considerable difficulty I eliminated from the confusion of the hour some facts which may interest your readers. The bank owes some $20,000 to other banks, besides large deposits, &c. It has among its assets $104,000 in discounts, $90,000 of which are worthless! But then it owns the Bay City Bridge, (which the depositors have just taken as security for $50,000,) some salt stock, &c—being short only some $150,000, five-sixths of which loss will fall on Mr. R. B. Dennison, the executive officer and controlling owner of the institution.

To account for such deficiency a little history is necessary. The bank was organized on the nucleus furnished by the Banking House of Green & Co., who finding themselves insolvent merged their business in the bank, one of the Greens taking the position of cashier. To report as required by the National Bank law, they used some $40,000 fancy paper, being notes of younger members of the Green, (so-called) family—the drawers being worth less than their tailor's bills. They also carried a pretty full line of shaky paper which they had actually discounted. Finding that the National Bank system did not relieve them as they had hoped, these verdant bankers cast about for an unsuspicious monied man to "buy in," and through the agency of a shrewd land broker of the place they found and manipulated such a one in Mr. S. B. Dennison, then in the grocery and ship landing business, and recently possessed of property worth some $250,000, by the death of his wife's father—an honest, unsuspicious citizen. When I add that they managed so well as to sell, at their own price, all the assets, including discounts and *fancy paper*—even the residence of one of them, at double its value—no wonder will arise at the present situation. Much execration of the Greens is indulged in on all sides, while Mr. Dennison, whose only fault was investing so carelessly in an untried business, has the sympathy of the community. The assets of the bank are probably sufficient to indemnify depositors, so that the loss will be confined to the stockholders. Strenuous efforts are being made to resuscitate the bank under new auspices and management, with fair prospect of success, as the solid men of the place are lending their presence and aid. In this connection, knowing that many of your readers have collections, &c., here, allow me to name the banking house of Messrs. B. C. Warren & Co. as a solid concern, run by enterprising, energetic men, prompt and accurate in all their business.

East Saginaw and Saginaw City are situated on opposite sides of the river, fifteen miles above Saginaw Bay, connected by street railways, supporting two magnificent hotels, beside numerous second and third class ones; and large and beautiful dry goods, grocery and hardware establishments. They, with adjacent Salina, form a beautiful and populous city, with fine wide streets and sidewalks, massive business fronts and beautiful dwellings, and altogether present a metropolitan appearance, quite miraculous to Pittsburgh eyes, when one is assured by the oldest inhabitant that he broke the first ground here only seventeen years ago. The present style of Pittsburgh enterprise, under similar circumstances, would have attained *perhaps* a straggling village of log huts, nestling in the woods, praying some bought and sold legislature for a railroad. Some of our fogies ought to see Saginaw and die. (If unable to comply with both suggestions, I hope they will on no account omit the latter duty.)

A prominent city official, who recently visited Pittsburgh, wanted to know what the Pittsburgh millionaires do with their money. Said he, "They don't build railroads, or canals, for want of which they are fast losing their supremacy in manufacturing, by letting other cities get between them and their trade; they don't beautify or improve their city, or even erect fine business buildings—what do they with it? Why, if they had a ship canal to the lakes, how they could beat Cleveland, (now appropriating their Northwestern iron trade) extend their coal trade and bring ore from lake Superior, to say nothing of cheap water freights to all the Northwest. Why they dont even keep in order their Ohio river."

All of which is respectfully submitted to our revered commercial fathers, and the State Legislature (which has I believe recently memoralized Congress on the subject) for consideration and answer if possible. Will our sooty genius loci ever comprehend that Cleveland rolling mills ran double time and increased their capacity during our strike, and are now with Wheeling, Youngstown and Sharon mills, and a host of other places, making iron and selling it in markets formerly supplied from the Iron City at less than her prices—to say nothing of freight reduced to the Northwest. CARBOX.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS

Special Meeting—Election of City Officers—Standing Committees.

A special meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held Tuesday evening, January 21st, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of city officers.

SELECT BRANCH.

Members present: Messrs. Black, Brown, English, Gang, Hall, Motheral, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Reed, Reiter, Smith, A. D., Weise, Wettach and President McBrier.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk of Common Council was announced and notified the Chairman that C. C. were ready to meet S. C. in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

On motion, S. C. adjourned to C. C. Chamber.

After the business of the joint session was completed, S. C. convened, when the following business was transacted:

On motion, it was resolved to meet on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

On motion of Mr. English, a committee was appointed to arrange the desks, consisting of Messrs. English, Patterson and Black.

Councils adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Members present: Messrs. Brown, Blair, Cutler, Comley, Clark, Dunham, Eyster, Fleming, Geyer, Hanna, Hastings, Hockuly, Kennedy, Kunkle, Lindsay, Ley, Megraw, M'Donald, M'Neill, Reed, Aber, Richardson, Tate, Voeghtley, White, Warner and President Slagle.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Warner, member elect from the Sixth ward, being present, the oath of office was administered to him by Mayor Drum.

On motion, the Clerk was requested to notify Select Council that Common Council was ready to meet in joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

JOINT SESSION.

Councils met in Common Council Chamber, and were called to order by President McBrier, of the Select branch, who stated that they had met for the purpose of electing city officers, and were now ready to receive nominations, commencing with Controller, after which the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination for the various offices, and elected by acclamation:

Treasurer—D. Macferron.
Controller—R. B. Francis.
Street Comm'r—Thomas Megraw.
Assistant Street Commissioner—Isaac Stewart.
Sup't of Water Works—Wm. Paul, Jr.
Clerk of Markets—Duncan Dallas.
Weigh Master at Diamond Scales—Geo. McNulty.
Weigh Master at Second Ward Scales—J. B. McAllister.
Wharf Master—John Blair.
Ass't. Wharf Master—R. M. Park.
City Engineer—Chas. G. Davis.
Salt Inspector; Measurer of Wood and Bark—A. Maxwell.
Clerk to Committees—Robert Dilworth.
City Solicitor—J. C. McCombs.
Assessor of City Taxes—R. R. Ray.
Assessor of Water Rents—D. Cornelius.
Board Measurers—First ward, R. White; Second ward, Wm. Murdock; Third ward, M. Simon; Fourth ward, Andrew Davidson; Fifth ward, R. M. Park; Sixth ward, Alex. Campbell; Seventh ward, Joseph Lofink.
Official Papers in the English Language—GAZETTE and *Dispatch*.
Official Paper in the German Language—*Freedoms Friend*.

Councils adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City for the ensuing year:

Finance—Select Council: Messrs. A. D. Smith, Hall, Riddle Black. Common Council: Messrs. McNeil, Voeghtly, Fleming.

Streets and Sewers—Select Council: Messrs. Myler, Riddle, A. Patterson. Common Council: Messrs. McDonald, Hanna, Voeghtly, Geyer.

Wharves and Landings—Select Council: Messrs. Reiter, J. C. Patterson, Faulkner. Common Council: Messrs. White, Megraw, Brown, Hastings.

City Property—Select Council: Messrs. Reed, Phillips, Hall. Common Council; Messrs. Tate, Eyster, Lindsay, Richardson.

Water—Select Council: Messrs. Brown, Hartman, Wettach. Common Council: Messrs. McNeil, Kennedy, Warner, Comley.

Poor Farm—Select Council: Messrs. Weise, Myler, English. Common Council: Messrs. McNeil, Cutler, Tate, Clark.

Police—Select Council: Messrs. English, Brown, J. C. Patterson. Common Council: Messrs. Hockuly, Blair, Ley, Warner.

Gas—Select Council: Messrs. Weise, Wm. Smith, Hall. Common Council: Messrs. McDonald, Hastings, White, Mayer.

Railroads—Select Council. Messrs. Faulkner, J. C. Patterson, Reed. Common Council: Messrs. Hanna, Reed, Clark, Ober.

Surveys—Select Council: Messrs. Gang, Faulkner, Reiter. Common Council: Messrs. Brown, Reed, Kunkle, Geyer.

Printing—Select Council: Messrs. A. D. Smith, Wettach, Metheral. Common Council: Messrs. Warner, White, Richardson, Ober.

Appeals—Select Council. Messrs. Wm. Smith, Gwinner. Common Council: Messrs. McDonald, Hochuly, Lindsay, Eyster.

Ordinances—Select Council: Messrs. Weise, Hartman, Gwinner. Common Council: Messrs. Dunham, Brown, Comley, Kennedy.

Fire Engines—Select Council: Messrs. Phillips, Gang, A. Patterson. Common Council: Messrs. Megraw, Cutler, Dunham, Kunkle.

Markets—Select Council: Messrs. Wm. Smith, Reiter, Motheral. Common Council: Messrs. Hanna, Dunham, Cowley, Ober.

Wooden Buildings—Select Council: Messrs. Gang, Motheral, Wettach. Common Council: Messrs. Cutler, Blair, Mayer, Lindsay.

Street Railroads—Select Council: Messrs. A. Patterson, Myler, Hartman. Common Council: Messrs. Megraw, Fleming, Ley, Richardson.

Common Grounds—Select Council: Messrs. Phillips, Reed, Black. Common Council: Messrs. Hanna, Mayer, Voeghtly, Tate.

Division of Wards—Select Council: Messrs. English, Brown, Black. Common Council: Messrs. Dunham, Fleming, Ley, Hastings.

Note—The Presidents of Councils are ex-officio members of all the Standing Committees.

A Horse Trade.

Horse trading is a business in which perhaps there are as many "sharpers" engaged as any other legitimate business that could be named, and unless a man has had some experience with horses, he had better keep out of it, or, to use an old saying, he will "get his eye teeth cut." Notwithstanding this fact is generally known, the "regular dealers" have very little difficulty in finding victims who are willing to risk their judgment and run the chances of being swindled, which in nine cases out of ten is the result. Alderman Strain had a case of assault and battery yesterday, which was the result of a horse trade, of which we have the following particulars: John Owens, it appears, traded a horse to John Sampson for two horses, either one of which was worth more than the one received, and on discovering that he had been cheated, Sampson, by advice of an attorney, went to Owens and demanded his horses and left the one he had received, which, it is alleged is worthless. Owens, it appears, is not in the habit of giving up a bargain of which he has the better side, and ordered Sampson to leave the premises. Sampson refusing to go, it is alleged that Owens drew a large knife and assaulted him. James Owens, a son of John, who was present at the time, urged his father to cut Sampson, who, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat and made information against John Owens, the father, for felonious assault, and against the father and son for surety of the peace. The parties were arrested and held to bail for a hearing, in default of which James Owens, the son, was committed to jail.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, January 20th, 1868:

Francis Wall to Benj. Valentine, lot in Versailles tp., 50 feet on Walls avenue by 135 feet $160
David Sands to Joseph Orr, lot in Allegheny, 22 feet on Jefferson street, by 200 feet $490
Sheriff Cluley to Charles Gilmore, two lots in Wilkins tp., containing two acres and two frame dwellings ... $1,145
James Lindsey to John H. O'Brien, lot in Scott tp., 12 acres, buildings ... $7,000
Wm. Hone to John Hammerstein, lot in Mifflin tp., 2 acres $800
Samuel Hodgson to Hugh Connell, lot in Chartiers tp., on Washington street, 25 by 101 feet $275
Wm. Stone to Mary Stein, one acre in Mifflin township $400
N. Ballantine to John H. Wilkinson, lot in Temeranceville $550
Ralph Reed to John M. Herron, lot in Oakland township, 21 feet on Pennsylvania avenue $600
John McClaren to Mark Kealy, lot on Linden street, Eighth ward, 29x80 feet $200
Thos. A. Mellon to Geo. F. Rahauser, lot in Collins township, 73 feet on Centre street by 156 feet $750
Chas. A. Lauman to H. C. Mackrell, lot in Ninth ward, 24 feet on Penn street by 100 feet deep, with buildings .. $7,000
Sheriff Cluley to H. Barnes, lot in Union Village, Elizabeth township, with frame house $300

Smallest.—Gen. Small and his wife, the smallest man and woman in the world, arrived in the city from Fort Wayne, where they have been spending a few weeks with Mrs. Small's mother, *en route* for Baltimore. They stopped at the St. James Hotel, where they remained until four o'clock in the evening, when they left on the Eastern train for their place of destination.

THE COURTS.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.—The case of C. M. Tenan vs. Isaac Charles, reported yesterday, was proceeded with.

In the matter of the petition of the School Directors of Fawn township, in regard to ground for school building, report of viewers presented and confirmed *nisi*.

John McCrea vs. Henry and Frederick Evarts. Motion and reasons for a new trial on part of plaintiff.

Following is the trial list for this day:

48. Johnston vs. Shulz, Danner & Co.
44. Haney vs. Rafferty.
45. Ward vs. Longwell.
46. Hampton for use vs. McDonald.
47. Aiken & McMasters vs. Dunlevy's exrs.
49. Union Skating Park Co. vs. Kerwin et. al.
2. Taylor vs. Sinclair.
11. Brown vs. Smith et. ux.
24. Cronenweth vs. Isenbouch et. al.
34. Stone et. al. vs. Willock & Co.
38. Slack vs. Straw.
43. Winebiddle vs. Young.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock, Tuesday.

George Baust plead guilty to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday.

Adam Tussing and Patrick Pender, indicted for assault and battery, were acquitted, the defendants and prosecutor, Henry Butler, each to pay one-half the costs.

John Hull was tried for the larceny of quarrying tools from Gotlieb Herr of Birmingham. Verdict guilty, and prisoner recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Herman Stroub was indicted for fornication and batardy, on complaint of Sophia Ralser. The evidence in the case was rather mixed and contradictory, the prosecutrix telling different stories as to her age, saying first that she was twenty-three, next admitting privately that she was twenty-four, and finally testifying that she was not quite nineteen. She was employed at the house of a brother of the defendant, in Allegheny city, where the defendant boarded, and where she said she associated with him about New Years, 1867. For the defense evidence was adduced tending to discredit her statement in several material particulars, but the jury believed her as to the paternity of the child and returned a verdict of guilty.

Henry Keef was indicted for the larceny of a pocket book containing money, from Lewis Blind, in Allegheny. It was taken from the trunk of the prosecutor, and in the possession of defendant, when arrested, was found the pocket book and in it a key which fitted the prosecutor's trunk. Verdict, guilty.

Clara Watton was convicted of an assault and battery on Elizabeth Gerstner. The parties are married women, residing at Mansfield, and had a quarrel about some scandalous talk in the neighborhood. A surety case between the same parties was heard by the Court.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Since the Bankrupt act went into operation three hundred and forty-three petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, have been filed in the office of S. C. McCandless, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, in this city. These petitions are from the various counties embracing the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of Hon. Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge. The number from each county is given below:

Allegheny	37	Potter	1	Luzerne	44
Butler	1	Erie	20	Mifflin	6
Armstrong	8	Warren	13	Fulton	1
Mercer	4	McKean	1	Bedford	2
Crawford	23	Elk	2	Somerset	4
Venango	12	Forrest	1	Juniata	4
Clarion	1	Jefferson	1	Snyder	1
Fayette	2	Cameron	4	Union	1
Westmoreland	8	Clearfield	2	Northumb'd	7
Indiana	4	Cambria	4	Wyoming	2
Beaver	3	Blair	2	Sullivan	1
Wash'gton	10	Center	1	Montour	6
Greene	5	Clinton	1	Columbia	10
Huntingdon	3	Lycoming	12	Bradford	8
		Tioga	12	Susque'an'a	6

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Opera House is receiving the lion's share of patronage this week, notwithstanding the many attractions in the way of amusements now in the city. Last night the house was filled to see Florence in "Rory O'More," and from the amount of applause with which he was greeted at the close of every scene, it is evident that he has lost none of his former popularity but is rather becoming a greater favorite. The "Yankee Housekeeper" was played as the afterpiece, in which Mrs. Florence, as the Yankee girl, rendered general satisfaction. To-night will be presented the great sensation drama entitled "Inshavogue; or Wearing of the Green," which was written expressly for the Florences, and is said to be one of the best pieces. Reserved seats will be in demand and should be secured early.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Undine, at the Academy of Music last night, was a decided success, notwithstanding the almost general dissatisfaction expressed in regard to the manner in which it was produced on Monday night, and all, we believe, were fully satisfied, if not delighted, with the entertainment. Many of the defects in the stage machinery have been remedied, so that a much more satisfactory rendition of the piece may be expected during the remainder of the week.

GRAND OPERA.—To-day, at nine o'clock A. M., the sale of seats and tickets for the Grand Opera season of three nights and one matinee, open at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street. There will doubtless be a great rush for tickets. Season tickets only six dollars.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The contest at the Orphans' Fair last evening for the gold-headed cane for the most popular manager of the Orphans' Board, resulted in favor of Jas. McCabe, Esq., he having secured the highest number of votes—a majority of fourteen hundred over his competitor, Mr. Campbell. The votes on the hat, shirt and vest, for the most popular Engine company stood as follows at the close of the fair: Neptune, 83; Eagle, 22; Resolute Hook and Lader, 5, Duquesne, 1. The fair closes on Saturday.

Sabbath School Teachers Institute.

A Sabbath School Teachers Institute for Allegheny county, in connection with the United and Reformed branches of the Presbyterian church, will be in session to-day and Thursday in the Second United Presbyterian church, Sixth street. The opening exercises will commence this morning at ten o'clock. Rev. T. H. Hanna, of this city, will deliver the introductory address. There will be six sessions held, as follows:

Wednesday morning, from 10 o'clock to 12 M.; Wednesday afternoon, from 2:30 o'clock to 5; Wednesday evening, from 7:30 o'clock to 9. Thursday morning, from 9:30 o'clock to 12 M.; Thursday afternoon, from 2:30 o'clock to 5; Thursday evening, concluding exercises commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

As subjects of the utmost importance to Sabbath School workers are to be discussed, and as some eminent Sabbath School men are to be present, we hope that pastors, superintendents, teachers and all lovers of Sabbath Schools will endeavor to be present.

Hammered Him.—John Griffin made information before Alderman Taylor yesterday against James Herron, charging him with assault and battery. The parties are employed at Zug's rolling mill, where it appears they got into a quarrel, when, as the prosecutor alleges, the defendant struck him with a hammer and knocked him down. Herron was arrested and held for a hearing.

W. A. Gildenfenny, of No. 45 Fifth street, has sent us "Harpers' Weekly," "Putnam's Monthly" and "Harpers' Magazine." The latter is as excellent as usual, and in spite of all the new crop of monthlies, its Editor's Easy Chair is still unrivalled.

Godey's Ladies' Book, as good and as varied and with as brilliant a fashion plate as ever has been laid on our table, by John W. Pittock, who is P. O. P.

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,

ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light

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Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,

And dealers in COOKING STOVES and HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE.

TIN ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

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And SHEET IRON WORK, of all kinds.

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PH. R. MERTZ,

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Government Securities, Gold, Silver, And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a PROFIT OF FROM TWELVE TO Over Twenty Per Cent.

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AGENTS PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 21, 1868.

Gold opened quiet at 139, declined to 138¾, and closed at 13[illegible]—market strong. The attempts of speculators are very feeble either way, and for the balance of this month the market looks more towards a slight decline than a rise. So long as we do not ship gold and the stock in the Treasury is not materially decreasing, the prospects for a rise are rather slim; the course for the balance of the season depends on just how many bonds Europe will to take from us until we are in a condition to buy back what we were unable at present to manage.

Government bonds were strong, and advanced from ¼ to ⅜ per cent. this afternoon. It is the same old course pursued since ever there is battering among people, whenever the market is rising and up considerable the timid begin to buy to give the market just such a lift as is required for speculators to turn the market and pocket a handsome bonus.

The stock market is strong, but is at a halt to-day.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

Gold, 139¾; 1881's, 111⅝; 5-20s, 1862, 111⅞; 1864, 107⅝; 1865, 108⅜; Consols, 10[illegible]; 10-40s, 102⅝; 7-30s, 105¼.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	95¼
Merchants Union Express	39
Western Union Telegraph	38
Erie R. R.	76¼
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	101¾
Northwestern Railroad—common	61⅝
Northwestern—preferred	72⅝
New York Central	127⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	31½
Michigan Southern	87¾
Cordon	34
Quartz	1 15
Quicksilver	25¼

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, January 21st, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 105 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Tradesmen's National Bank	$119 00
People's " "	107 12
People's " "	107 25
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	48 62
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co.	20 50
Pitts'gh and Connellsville R. R. Bonds	7 57

—A dispatch from Washington says Gen. Logan will introduce the following resolution in the House on Monday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession concerning loans by any National Banks in the City of New York, in violation of Section 29 of the National Currency act, of any portion of their capital, in excess of the limits provided by said act, upon railroad or mining stocks at fictitious values; and whether he has information in his possession that any officers of such banks are engaged in speculative operations in such stocks which involve the capital and credit of their respective institutions; and that in event of his not being in possession of the necessary facts to furnish this information he take immediate steps to cause an examination to be made, and to adopt such measures as will compel compliance by said banks with the provisions of the National Currency act.

Gen. Logan should not stop here, but should ask for a "smelling committee" to get a list of members of Congress, of both Houses, who have intimate relations with members of the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and may have, perhaps, "joint accounts" with them. Much of the financial action in Congress looks as though it was taken to effect the prices of gold and stocks in Wall street. Neither members of Congress nor bank officers are immaculate, and, while looking for delinquents, a "smelling committee" might find speculating members as well as speculating bank officers.—*New York Tribune.*

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, says: The money market is marked by no new features. Some few houses report the feeling a little more comfortable, but, in the aggregate, there is no let up to the stringency which has been the ruling feature for the past month or six weeks. Paper is subjected to a close scrutiny, and none but the best names, backed with unexceptional collaterals is accepted.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday: The demand for money is moderately active, but the supply of capital is fully equal to the wants of borrowers. Call loans are readily obtained on good collaterals at 6@7 per cent., the lower being the prevailing rate for new transactions. The range of discount for strictly first-class commercial paper at short date, is 7@9 per cent. per annum; and selections are made from other good signatures at 10@12 per cent.

—The Boston money market continues easy, the banks, as a rule, not only supplying the wants of their regular customers, but some of them finding it difficult to readily employ their balances. Call loans remain 5@6 per cent. for large and small amounts on Government and other A1 collaterals, and first class commercial acceptances at 3 and 4 months ranging from 6½ to 7 per cent., with the usual variety of exceptions above and below these figures. There is considerable first class paper offering, which cannot be negotiated on better terms than 8@12 per cent. There are numerous causes for the present abundance of money, among which may be mentioned the large disbursements of government interest, and the quiet condition of the general merchandise markets.—*Boston Post*, 20th.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 21, 1868.

CRUDE—There are no new features in the market worthy of special notice. We can still report a fair volume of business, everything considered, and a steady feeling, both as regards present and future delivery, and while prices are unchanged, they are pretty well maintained; we have but a single sale to report, six thousand barrels for March and April, seller's option, at 7½c. Spot oil may be fairly quoted at 7c, and all the year, buyer's option at 11½c—the last sale for that delivery being at that figure. The arrivals by rail for some days past have been from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels per day, and this we have no doubt could be increased to 4 000 bbls if the wants of the trade required it. Telegrams from Oil City quote at $2,25@2 30.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil is quiet and a little dull, though without material change. Spot oil is a shade lower, being quoted at 22¾@23c, but there are no sellers in this market, even at 23c; February is still quoted at 23½c. Sale of 5,000 bbls, running from March to December, inclusive, at 24½c, for March and advancing a half a cent each subsequent month. We also heard of an offer to buy a "line" for May, June and July, at 26c.

ARRIVALS—The following are the arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad:

Jas. Wilkins	444	Lockhart & Frew	252
Nat. Ref. Co.	673	Fisher & Bro.	540
B. W. Morgan	336	J. Munhall	340
Total			2581

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 239 bbls ref. to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

Clark & Sumner, 583 do do to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 56 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton dull and heavy and ¼ to ½c lower; sales 3,000 bales middling uplands. Flour—receipts 10,885 bbls and steady, but less active; sales 6,900 bbls at $8,80@9,90 for superfine state and western; $9,70@10,60 for extra state; $9,30@11,90 for extra western; $11,50@14,00 for white wheat extra, $9,70@13,75 for R. H. O.; $10,50@12 for common to good St. Louis do.; closing quiet. California quiet; sales 250 sacks at $12@13,50. Rye flour steady; sales 160 bbls at $7,50@9,20. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat—receipts 880 bu and nominally unchanged, sales 1,500 bu white California at $3,15. Rye quiet and steady. Barley steady; sales 185 bu two rowed state at $1,86 at the depot. Malt in moderate request; sales 7,000 bu at $1,60@1 85. Corn—receipts 42,750 bu and 2 to 3c better, and less active, the scarcity of freight room materially checking the export demand; sales 36,000 bu at $1,30@1,33 for new mixed western afloat; $1,28@1,32 for new white southern and western; $1,22@1,23 for new yellow Jersey. Oats—receipts 2,900 bu, and moderately active; sales 46,000 bushels at 85½c for western in store, and 86c afloat; 87½c, buyer's option before the 10th of February. Rice is unchanged. Coffee is quiet and steady. Sugar is steady with sales of 250 hogsheads Cuba at 11½c, and 250 boxes of Havana at 10¾@12½c. Molasses is unchanged. Petroleum is quiet at 10c for crude, and 24@24¼c for refined in bond. Hops are quiet at 30@60c for American. Provisions—Pork is heavy and lower with sales of 185 barrels at $20.85@20,90 for mess, closing at $20,37 regular; $21,25@21,37 for new mess, closing at $21,31 cash; $17@18 for prime, $17,75@19 for prime mess; also, 250 barrels at $20,30 for old mess, seller for February. Beef is steady with sales of 1580 barrels at previous prices. Beef hams are quiet with sales of 250 barrels at $31,50. Bacon is heavy and lower with sales of 610 boxes at 10@10½c for Cumberland Cut; 11c for long ribbed; 13c for short clear and 11¼@11¾c for short ribbed. Cut meats are unchanged, with sales of 520 packages at 8@9½c for shoulders, and 12@13½c for hams. Dressed hogs are dull at $8,75@9,25 for western, and $9,75@10. Lard is steady and quiet with sales of 700 barrels at 12½@13½c. Butter is steady at 38@48c for State. Cheese is quiet at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool are quiet and firm.

LATEST.—Flour closed rather firmer, with moderate demand for medium and lower grades. Wheat quiet and steady, with holders disposed to insist upon full prices. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 85@85½c for Western in store. Corn very firm at $1,32@1 33½ for new mixed western afloat. Pork quiet at $20,25@20,37½ for old mess; $21 45@21 50 for new mess; sales 250 bbls new mess at $21 45, with nothing doing for future delivery. Beef firm, with a fair business doing. Cut Meats steady and quiet. Bacon moderately active and prices in favor of buyers. Lard steady at 13¼@13¾c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, January 21.—The flour demand was moderate and prices continued steady. We quote at the following range: Double extra spring $10,75@11,50; double extra red winter $12@13,50 double extra white $14@15,00, country brands were 50c@$1,00 below the above figures. Wheat; there were no transactions reported and the market was nominal at $2,40 for No. 1 red winter; $2,40@2,42 for No 2 do; $2,28@2,30 for No. 1 western spring. Corn quiet with a fair demand for future delivery, but the inquiry for parcels on the spot was nominal at $1,01@1,02 for No. 1 shelled. Oats, no sales and the market nominal; 67½@68c for No. 1 State from the store. Rye quiet and steady at $1,52@1,55 for No. 1 from the store. Barley scarce and firm; No. 1 State and Canada held at $1,95@2,00; No 2 do irregular and sold by the sample. Petroleum dull and quiet; free held at 40@41c; bonded 19@20c.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

and dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates. Our No. 2 Lard [illegible] a Lubricator cannot be excelled. Buck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand. Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 21, 1868.

There are no new features in the general markets worthy of special notice. Business, generally, continues very dull, and the suspension of navigation is telling considerably on our jobbing trade, as the Brownsville, Wheeling and Parkersburg packets bring a large amount of produce to this market, which is exchanged here for groceries, dry goods and Pittsburgh manufactures.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in steady demand at $2,55 for Red, and $2,65 for White. Barley is scarce and in demand, and prime Spring would doubtless command $1,75@1,80. Oats in rather better supply but unchanged; may be quoted at 64@65c, on track, and 65@70c, in store. Rye is in demand at $1,40@1,45. Corn is quiet but unchanged at $1@1,05.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Flour, and while the market is quiet and a little dull, prices are unchanged at $11@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14,50@15,50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour unchanged at $8,50. Buckwheat is plenty and dull at $1 50 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with regular jobbing sales at 10½c for Shoulders; 12½c for Ribbed Sides, and 16@16½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is still quoted at 13@13½c for prime kettle rendered in tierces and barrels, and 13¾@14c, in kegs. Mess Pork, $22. Dried Beef, 19@20.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll was in rather better demand, and we can report sales at 38@41c.

EGGS—Cannot be quoted above 40c.

SEEDS—Small sales of Cloverseed at $7,50. Flaxseed is in demand at $2,35. No movement in Timothy, as yet.

APPLES—There is a continued fair store demand, and we can report regular sales at $3@4,50 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand but unchanged. Peaches may be quoted at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@12c for halves. Apples, 7@8c.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1@1,10 per bush and $3@3,50 per bbl.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $17@22 per ton, for common to strictly prime Timothy.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues dull, owing mainly to the suspension of navigation; prices, however, have undergone no essential change. We can report pretty liberal arrivals of New Orleans Sugar and Molasses within the past few days, having been reshipped at Cincinnati by rail.

HOMINY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales to the trade at $7, and in a retail way, at $7,50.

BEANS—Dull, though the supply has been considerably reduced by the shipments east; we continue to quote at $3@3,25.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted by manufacturers at 81c for No. 2, and $1,08 for No. 1.

ONIONS—None in market; may be quoted at $3 per bushel.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged at $8@10.50 for spring extra. Wheat firm and 2@3c higher, at $2,10@2,12 for No. 1 and $2,07½@2,09 for No. 2, the market closing steady at $2,09 for No. 2. Corn—old is dull and almost nominal at 87@88c; No. 1 new is in active speculative demand and 2@2½c higher; sales at 82@85½c, the market closing steady at 85@85½c. Oats moderately active and 1c higher at 59@60c, closing at the outside quotation. Rye neglected and nominal at $1,54@1,55 for No. 1 and $1 52 for No. 2. Barley more active, firm and 2c higher at $1,90 for No. 2 and $1.68 for rejected in store. Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess Pork nominal at $20@20,50. Short clear sides, packed, 11½c. Sweet pickled hams dull at 11@11½c. Bulk shoulders 7½c loose. Green meats dull and unchanged. Lard more active and firmer at 12½c for steam rendered. Receipts—5000 bbls flour, 14,500 bu wheat, 122,000 bu corn, 18,000 bu oats, 1,750 live hogs, 7,400 dressed hogs. Shipments—3,400 bbls flour, 200 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 700 bu oats, 3,300 dressed hogs.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 21.—Cotton has advanced to 15c for Middling Uplands. Flour is in better demand for low grades, but prices are not quotably changed; sales were made at $7@7,50 for superfine; $8@8,25 for extra; $9@10,75 for double extra; $11@13 for treble extra to fancy. Wheat is held firmly with but small sales; winter ranged at $2,40@2,55. Corn is easier and held at 89@91c. Oats dull and lower, and sales were made at 67@71c. Barley is firm and unchanged with sales at previous prices. Rye slow at $1,75. Provisions; there is a better feeling, but prices are nominally unchanged. Lard; there is a good enquiry, and sales were made at 12@12½c for country kettle and city steam rendered. Hogs; there is nothing doing and prices are nominal, with sales at $6,25@6,75. Receipts—1,500 barrels flour, 700 bushels wheat, 9,00 bushels corn, and 1,200 bushels oats. Exports—none reported.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Cotton in good demand with sales of 2,700 bales of middlings at 17@17½c; receipts of 2,893 bales; exports, 2,952 bales. Sugar in good demand and unchanged. Molasses active at previous rates. Flour active and advancing; superfine $9,50 for trade brands extra $11@11,75; choice extra $14@14,7. Corn more active with sales of 700 bus. Oats unchanged. Hay fair with sales of western at $20.00. Pork steady at $22,25. Bacon quiet; shoulders 10½c; clear rib 13c; clear sides 13¼@13½c. Lard, in tierces 13½c and keg 14¼@15c. Sterling, bank 15@15½; commercial 1,49½@1,50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The dry goods market has been inactive influenced somewhat by the prevalence of a snow storm, but prices are steady for Atlantic A and Indian Head, Brown Sheetings 15½c. Pacific extra 15c; Wamsutta and Kearsarge A Bleached Muslins 20c; Androscoggin do 16; Ballou & Son 12½c; Utica 9¼c; do 32½c; do 45; do 50c; do 10¼, 50c. Pacific dark Prints, 11½c. New styles of American 12. Print Cloths, 6@6¼c. Delaines 18@19c for old and new styles. Lowell three ply Carpets, $1,80; do. Superfine, $1,30; do. Medium superfine, $1,15.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull at $2 55 for No. 1 old. Corn advanced to 83c for ear and 87c for shelled. Oats unchanged. Barley firm at $2@2,10. Cotton dull and prices lower; middling, 15¼@15½c. Hogs unchanged nominally, with but few offering; receipts 500 head; extra $8@8,50 net. Provisions dull. No change in prices; not much done. Lard held firmly at 12½c for prime kettle rendered. Seeds steady at the last quotations. Gold 139 buying. Exchange, par to 50 per thousand premium buying.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—Tobacco; sales of 63 hhds; firm with an advance on all grades; lugs $5 25@6,50, light to medium leaf $7,50@10,75, good to cutting $18,75@28,50, bright wrappers $53,50@42. Flour, $7,75@11,50 for superfine and fancy. Wheat $2,30@2,35. Oats 67@68c. Corn 75@80c. Bacon; Shoulders 9¼c, clear Sides 12¼c. Bulk Shoulders 8¼c, clear Sides 11¼c. Lard 13½c. Mess Pork $20,75@21. Cotton 14@15c. Whisky nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, January 21.—Flour dull; city double extra $9.75@10.25; country do $9.37½@9,75; extra $8,75@9 25. Wheat dull, at $2,09½ for No. 1 and $2,02 for No. 2. Oats steady, at 59@60c for No. 3. Corn dull, at 87½@88c for new shelled. Rye dull and nominal at $1,56. Receipts—1,000 bbls flour; 2,100 bush wheat; 3,500 bush oats; 1,500 bush corn; 200 bush rye. Shipments—900 bbls flour; 1,500 bush wheat.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Cotton dull and nominal. Receipts, 1,500 bls; exports, 201 lbs. Good cotton very scarce. Flour, firm and unchanged. Bacon, dull; clear sides 12¼. Bulk meats, quiet, at 11@11¾ for hogs round. Lard, 13¼@14. Pork, firmer at $22. Corn, very scarce at $1@1 10. Oats, 78@80c. Hay, unchanged at 20@25.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, January 21.—Flour, spring wheat, $10,25. Wheat; sales amber at $2,65. Corn active and 2c better; sales new at 92@94½c; old No. 2 92c; Michigan new 93½@94c; new for all the month 94@95c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62½c for No. 1. Rye; sales Michigan at $1.45. Seeds; sales clover at $7,20. Dressed Hogs 7½@8½c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.—Petroleum quiet; crude, 15½c; refined in bond, 22½c. Flour dull at $10@11,50 for western extra family. Wheat in fair demand; prime red, at $2.50, and fair white at $2.75. Rye declined, at $1.63@1.65. Corn quiet; 4,000 bushels mixed western at $1.24. Oats steady at 76@78c.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Flour nothing doing. Wheat—receipts and demand very light; southern unchanged; prime heavy. Corn heavy; prime white and yellow $1,15. Oats heavy at 75c. Rye dull at $1,50@1,53. Provisions quiet; bacon shoulders 11c, bulk 9@9½c. Mess Pork $22,75@23.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, January 21.—Live hogs dull and drooping at $5 15@6,15 for shipping and $6,50@7,25 for packing. Dressed hogs dull and 5@10c lower, closing nominal at $7,10@8,10, dividing on 200. Beef Cattle dull and depressed at $4,12½@4,50 for butcher's stock.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Beef Cattle dull and 25c lower, and the supply is better; butchers, $6,50@6,75; extra shipping, $7,50@8,00 gross. Sheep firm.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION OFFICERS

TAKE NOTICE.

Resolution of the Committee on Finance:

RESOLVED, That the Election Boards of each Ward are hereby respectfully instructed to insist, at the ensuing municipal election in their respective Wards, upon the charter qualification of voters, to wit: "That the Freemen of said City of Allegheny, citizens of this Commonwealth, who have resided within the bounds of said city at least six months immediately preceding the election and WITHIN ONE YEAR PAID A CITY TAX ASSESSED IN SAID CITY, shall," &c. (See City Code, page 17, paragraph 18, section 7.)

By order of the Committee on Finance.

[illegible] MACPHERSON, Clerk.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS, Northwest Corner of West Common, ALLEGHENY.

FRED'K ALTVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice HEARTH AND STEP STONES, FLAGS FOR SIDE-WALKS, BREWERY VAULTS, &c., HEAD AND TOMB STONES, &c., &c. Orders promptly executed. PRICES REASONABLE.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money market very easy at 5@6 to brokers with large amounts offered to Government bankers at 4@5, on call loans. Sterling quiet, but firm at 7½@7¾. Gold dull, opened at 139¾, declined to 138⅞, advanced to 139¾, and closing at 139¾ bid, and 139⅞ asked.

GOVERNMENTS.

Active and firm. Coupons of '81, 110⅞@110¼; do of '62, 110⅛@110⅝; do of '64, 107⅜@107½; do of '65, 108⅝@108⅞; do new 106@106⅛; do of '67, 106⅛@106¼. Ten-Forties 102⅝@103. Seven-thirties, 105⅜@105¾.

STOCKS.

Active and firm nearly all day, with advance in prices, closing with some reaction on sales to realize. New York Central touched 128¼; Erie, 76¾; Hudson, 143. Closing prices: Canton, 58¼@58¾; Cumberland, 38@38¾; Adams Express, 74½@75; Western Union, 38⅛@38¼; American, 75@76; United States, 78⅛@79; Wells, 46½@48; Quicksilver, 25¼@25⅜; Mariposa, 8@8¼. Pacific Mail, 108⅝@109; Atlantic, 96½@96¾; Western Union, 37⅞@37⅞; New York Central, 127⅞@127⅞; Erie, 74⅞@74¾; Hudson, 142@142½; Harlem, 124@126; do preferred, 125; Reading, 93½@93⅝; Ohio Certificates, 31@32; Wabash, 45½@46; St. Paul, 51¼; do preferred, 66⅛@66⅜; Michigan Central, 111@111¼; Michigan Southern, 87⅝@87¾; Illinois Central, 131¼@131½; Pittsburgh, 94⅛@94¼; Toledo 104½@105; Rhode Island, 95⅞@96¼; North Western, 60@60⅝; do Preferred, 72⅜@72½; Ft. Wayne, 101⅛@101¼; Missouri, 89⅜; old Indiana, 61¼.

MINING SHARES.

Quiet and a trifle firmer. Davidson, 43; Edge Hill, 285; Wallkill, 56.

RECEIPTS.

of sub-treasury, $1,394,814; payments, $1,193,497; balance, $105,649,107.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., January 21—18 cars metal, Bryan & Caughey; 6 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 do Graff, Bennett & Co; 35 kgs lard, S S Marvin; 8 bbls dry apples, 2 kgs apple butter, C C Balsley; 5 dressed hogs, 1 bbl eggs, 2 kgs apple butter, H Rea Jr; 10 bxs cheese, McKay & Bro; 5 bbls buckwheat flour, Voigt & Co; 12 boxes cheese, B Jenny; 25 do candles, E Heazleton; 19 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 24 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 60 bbls flour, C B Leech; 10 doz brooms, L J Blanchard; 40 do pails, 10 do tubs, J S Dilworth & Co; 3 bbls dry apples, Atwell, Lee & Co; 400 bxs barley, Spencer & McKay; 100 bbls flour, Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co; 2335 pcs meat, J H Parker; 118 do do, Sellers & Co; 100 bbls flour, J B Dee; 250 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 300 do do, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 1 car millfeed, H Schneiback.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., January 21—1 car oats, McHenry & Hood; 1 do hay, W J Meek; 1 do do, E W Tabor; 1 car corn, Stewart & Laugenheim; 1 do do, Graff & Reiter; 2 bbls beans, 1 do seed, Voigt & Co; 40 do flour, Kohen & Bro; 22 sks oats, 15 do barley, McHenry & Hood; 7 do do, Smith & Co; 10 sks rye, 1 do seed, Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co; 11 kgs lard, Camp & Frazey; 1 bbl dry apples, 1 kg lard, Pettit & Newins; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 9 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 7 tcs hams, J A Renshaw; 6 do do, J Porterfield; 2 do do, 10 bbls oil, 25 kgs pigs feet, J H Parker; 4 bales tow, Meyer & Son; 2 tcs sausage, F Sellers; 100 sks oats, 45 do rye, 10 kegs lard, 22 bbls dry fruit, M W Rankin.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 21.—4 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, J Painter & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth, Porter & Co; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Shoenberger & Blair; 3 bxs glassware, Fahnestock & Co; 71 caddies tobacco, E Wormser; 50 boxes candles, B O & J H Sawyer; 1 do scales, Fairbanks, Morse & Co; 13 sks cloverseed, Meaner & Harper; 33 do rye, Scott & Gleal; 21 pcs old iron, Hallman, Rahm & Co; 1 car corn, M J Meek; 10 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 170 boxes cheese, Shomaker & Lang; 50 do do, Wood, Morrell & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., January 21—6 cars oil, Jas Wilkins; 2 do do, Lockhart & Frew; 8 do do, Nat Ref & St Co; 10 do do Fisher & Bro; 4 do do, B W Morgan; 4 do do, J Munhall; 150 sks oats, W Bingham; 31 do do, 20 do rye, 69 do wheat, 34 do corn, Scott & Gleal; 19 do rye, W J Meek; 29 do do, J Glenn; 67 do do, W Bingham; 150 do do, J S Finch; 11 do do, J E Shomaker; 50 do do, A Smith; 32 do oats, J Heisel; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co; 53 bbls oil, Lockhart & Frew.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., January 21—15 bxs rye, Owens & Kennedy; 1 dressed hog, S Dyer; 300 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 8 sks oats, 10 sks corn, Kennedy & Lothrop; 3 sks cornmeal J Graff; 40 do do, Stewart & Laugenheim.

JOSHUA RHODES .... P. W. H. LATSHAW .... JACOB ANDERSON.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.,

Malsters,

BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS,

Office, 382 Penn Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Malt House Rebecca Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

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Successors to S. H. HOLMES, Agent,

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TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

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SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

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The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any who give their address.

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WINES AND LIQUORS,

409 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

Our MR. SCHMIDT having returned from Europe, has made large purchases, and perfected arrangements with the following first class houses:

F. ROMILLER, Avize, Champagne.
DEVENOGE & CO., Epernay, Champagne.
J. PRUSIES & CO., Cognac and Bordeaux.
CHAS. LAMBLING, Cette.
MORGAN BROS., Cadiz, Spain.
ERHARD SCHMIDT, Nierenburg, A Rhein.
A. [illegible]EYGER & CO., Creuznach, Sparkling Hock and Moselle.
BASS & CO., English Ales.
TURNOUS & CO., Scotch Ales.

A choice assortment of PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

Having perfected arrangements with the above houses, we are able to offer the choicest brand of WINES and LIQUORS. Examination of quality and comparison of prices solicited.

JACKSON'S UNIVERSAL WASHING COMPOUND.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PREPARATION.

We are now engaged in manufacturing this valuable article for cleansing purposes, which we have confidence will give entire satisfaction.

HOUSEKEEPERS, PLEASE TRY IT.

With it you can save at least from three to five hours' hard labor on the wash board, besides money, time and fuel.

For FINE PAINTS it is invaluable, because it cleans them easily and makes them brighter. It is also useful for SCRUBBING FLOORS, WASHING DISHES, &c. It is warranted to contain

NO LIME,

or other injurious article. For sale by GROCERS and DRUGGISTS generally, and wholesale and retail at our office and salesroom, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

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JOSEPH M. GAZZAM .... J. E. BUTTERFIELD .... G. M. M'MASTER.

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Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY

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TWINES, in every variety.

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Call or send for Circular.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was considerably colder yesterday evening, and fears were entertained that another "cold spell" was about to set in. Several inches of snow fell on Monday night, which, with what was on the ground before, made fully six inches, and if this should happen to be taken off suddenly by rain, we may look for a flood.

Business was entirely suspended at the wharf, as it is in such a slippery condition as to render hauling hazardous; and besides, the unpleasant condition of the weather has a tendency to retard out-door operations.

George McNulty, a well known steamboat stewart and cook, was on Monday night nominated, by the Allegheny Councils, as the Republican candidate for weighmaster, at the Diamond scales. Mr. McNulty, we have no doubt, will make an excellent weighmaster, and his election is certain.

A telegram from Evansville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the officers of the Great Republic claim to have passed the Richmond, under way, between Louisville and Evansville.

The following steamers are now at Cincinnati, awaiting more water and business, and less ice: Below Race street—Towboats Clipper and Wild Duck and barges. Between Main and Ludlow—Leonora No. 2, Clifton, Sam. J. Hale, G. W. Thompson, Havana, John H. Groesbeck, R. R. Hudson, Melnotte, Shamrock, Yorktown, Mary Erwin, Carrie Williams, (propeller), Potomac, Champion, Anna, Abeona, Amazon, Belle, Mary Ament, and a ferryboat. In Licking river—Golden Eagle, Alice Dean, Robert Burns, Anglo-Saxon, Champion No. 7, and Gen. Buell. The Nightingale is still on the docks, and the Fleetwood, Annie Laurie, Telegraph, and St. James are laid up in the Seventeenth Ward.

The Peerless and Bertha are laid up at Jeffersonville: the Alaska and Bertha in Kentucky river; the Edinburgh in Muskingum river; the Ohio No. 3 at Gallipolis; the Bostona at Portsmouth; the Dove No. 2 at Carrolton—all on account of ice.

The following boats are laid up at Cairo: Ida, Ruth, M. S. Mepham, Columbian, M. E. Forsyth, H. S. Turner, Mary McDonald, Kate Hart, H. M. Shreve, Hero, Commonwealth, Stonewall, Adam Jacobs, Louisiana, Continental, Kate Putnam, Belle Memphis, Marble City, Ocean Wave, R. C. Gray, Imperial, Kate Kinney, Luminary, Liberty No. 4, and Glasgow. Total, 28.

The Armenia, Charmer, Emma Graham and Mattie Roberts are laid up at Middleport, and the towboats Leopard and Diamond at the mouth of Kanawha river.

The Dick Fulton was at Memphis on the 18th. She left 4,000 bushels of coal there, and proceeded to Natchez with 80,000 bushels.

We learn that the B. L. Hodge has already lost this season, in the Memphis and New Orleans trade, $8000.

The body of Capt. Geo. W. Norton, of Ironton, who was lost on the Harry Dean, has not yet been found. The Gallipolis *Journal* says that J. M. Coffman found in the river, near his landing, the lungs and heart of a man, which presented the appearance of having been torn from their locality by the upward movement of some hard substance, and, as two receipts, the property of Capt. Norton, were found in connection with the same, it is thought they may belonged to him.

An Evansville telegram, under date of the 17th, has the following: The Richmond arrived at 6 a. m., and the Great Republic at 10 a. m. Both added largely here and had large engagements at Henderson and Mt. Vernon. The Great Republic claims to have passed the Richmond under way. The Richmond gets 400 hhds tobacco at Henderson, and 10,000 sacks of corn below. She took 2,000 sacks corn and 1,000 head mules here; also, 800 bbls flour, and a large lot of pork and lard. The tide is turning southward again.

Representatives of all the steamboat companies of St. Louis have twice met as a congress for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform system of carrying on the business of boating. Their consultations embrace the subject of wages and every other matter of consequence to the stockholders, in the entire management of their vessels. They assert that the movement has long been a necessity, in order to lighten expenses, as well as to secure other improvements.

Captain De Haven passed through Memphis on Wednesday last, en route to Louisville, to contract for one of the boats to be built for the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. Arrangements are being made for a seven-steamboat line of St. Louis and Omaha packets for 1868. It will be semi-weekly. The Nashville *Gazette* says: The Upper Cumberland Packet Company was fully organized yesterday. It consists of the Ella Hughes, A. Baker, Alert, Alpha and Umpire.

The St. Louis *Republican* learns from good authority that the famous low pressure Richmond will, upon the opening of navigation above Cairo, enter the trade between that city and New Orleans as a regular packet.

We regret to learn that Captain Robert H. Whitney, the well known Cincinnati and New Orleans pilot, accidentally slipped on an icy pavement in Covington, on Wednesday night, breaking his right leg at the ankle.

The sinking of the Lily, in the Bigbee river, was caused by a storm. A heavy storm of wind blew the boat against the rocky bluff at Nanafalah bar, and stove in her side, where she filled and sunk in half an hour. A number of passengers were on board, but they and the crew escaped safely from the wreck.

The *Crescent*, is noting the wood on exhibition at the New Orleans fair, says: "There is a wood here which ought to attract the attention of great boat builders. It is the same wood in appearance like the sandal wood, or the light pieces of drift which dry on the banks of the Mississippi when the stream recedes. It is comparatively as light as a feather, and said to be exceedingly durable and resisting. We were told by a seafaring man that a yacht could be built of this wood of wonderful thinness, which would beat the world in a race."

The Louisville *Democrat* says: The Richmond got at Evansville 1750 sacks of corn, which was reshipped from the Cumberland. In addition to that she got at Evansville 300 sacks of corn and 1000 head of mules. The Great Republic also made large additions to her freight list at that place. The Richmond and Great Republic will no doubt reach New Orleans about the same time, and will discharge there more freight than was ever put off two boats.

We take the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* urging steamboats to cut down their table expenses:

As we remarked on Saturday, the past season has been a hard one on steamboats, for various reasons. Economy should hereafter be the order of the day. Liberality is well enough when it can be afforded, but it cannot be afforded the present season. We might make many suggestions in this connection, but will hazard only the following: Cut down on table expenses. Why should a steamboat, on a fourteen days trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with only twenty passengers, be expected to keep a better table at two dollars per day, and transportation free, than a first class hotel at four dollars per day? Again, why should a steamboat furnish three meals regularly every day when the hunger of travelers without exercise only requires two and a lunch.

River Items

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.—The river is falling slowly, with 5 feet 6 inches in the canal.

MEMPHIS, January 21.—Weather clear and cold. River fallen two feet. No arrivals or departures except local packets. Upper St. Francis frozen over.

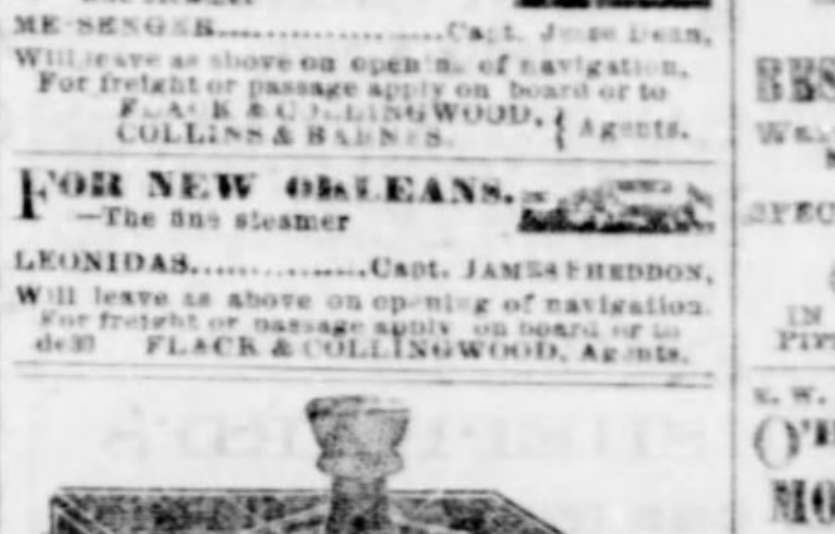
STEAMBOATS.

FOR NASHVILLE.—The fine steamer CAMELIA .... Capt. WM. DEAN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on the opening of navigation. For freight or passage apply on board or to COAL. BARNES, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, JOHN FLACK, JAS. COLLINS, Agents.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The splendid and swift steamer KATE ROBINSON .... Capt. ROBINSON. Will leave as above on opening of navigation. For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Wood street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MESSENGER .... Capt. Jesse Dean, Will leave as above on opening of navigation. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, COLLINS & BARNES, Agents.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer LEONIDAS .... Capt. JAMES SHEDDON, Will leave as above on opening of navigation. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.



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JAMES NELSON .... A. B. BOLE.

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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand

Thimble, Skein & Pipe Boxes

WAGON BOXES, DOG IRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, HOLLOW WARE, and castings generally.

MONT BLANC FOUNDRY,

Butler Street, Ninth Ward

OPPOSITE UNION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH.

Rolling Mill and Bridge Castings,

THIMBLE SKEINS AND PIPE BOXES,

Machinery and Castings generally.

Orders promptly and carefully executed. CHARGES REASONABLE.

EBBERT & MACKLIND.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST QUALITY CAST STEEL,

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FINE CAST AND DIE STEEL.

Office, 38 Wood Street,

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING. Pittsburgh, June 15th, 1867.

S. W. MORROW .... JAS. B. BARNHILL .... JAS. BLAIR

O'HARA BOILER WORKS.

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Agitators, Tanks, Salt Pans, Gasometers, Wrought Iron Bridges, Sheet Iron Work, &c., &c.

COR. LIBERTY AND SECOND STS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

ROBERT LEA,

MANUFACTURER OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

Freight Hoisters

AND DOCTOR ENGINES.

Castings of all descriptions made to order.

Corner of First and Ferry Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH IRON WORKS.

J. PAINTER & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Bucket, Tub and Trunk HOOPS AND SHEETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IRON CITY MILLS.

ROGERS & BURCHFIELD

Manufacturers of

Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Polis SHEET IRON.

Office and Warehouse, No. 88 MARKET.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

PENNSYLVANIA

IRON WORKS.

Warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 First street, opposite Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY

WM. M. JOHNSTON,

Manufacturer of COOKING STOVES, ARCHES, GRATES, FENDERS, SASH WEIGHTS, and all kinds of HOLLOW WARE, CAR WHEELS and all kinds of MACHINERY CASTINGS, corner of WATSON and STEVENSON STREETS, foot of Fifth street extension, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS.

JAS. VERNER, Pres't. .... W. F. FOSTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

OFFICE, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS,

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH PA.

WM. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pitts, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

NEW HARDWARE HOUSE.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Ewer,

Manufacturers & Importers of

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, &c.,

337 LIBERTY STREET,

Cor. Wayne,

One Square Below Union Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES. MILL, MULAY, CIRCULAR, GANG AND CROSS CUT

SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC AND SEMI-ELLIPTIC

RAILWAY SPRINGS,

Cast Spring Steel,

Cast and German Plow Steel,

PLOW WINGS AND MOWER BARS.

SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE

SICKLE, SHOVEL, HOE, RAKE, FORK, TOE CALK AND MACHINERY CAST STEEL, CROW-BARS, &c., &c., &c.

Warehouse, 82 Water St., Pittsburgh

ATLAS WORKS,

MORTON STREET,

Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS N. MILLER, President.

These Works are among the largest and most complete establishments in the West, and are now prepared to furnish

Engines of Every Description,
Boilers, Oil Tanks,
Sheet Iron Work,
Railroad Castings,
Rolling Mill Castings,
Engine Castings,
Machine Castings,
General Castings.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

JAMES M. RITER,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON OIL TANKS,

SETTLING PANS,

COPPER STEAM PIPE,

ROLLING MILL STACKS,

And SHEET IRON WORK,

For Steamboats.

JOHN RONEY,

HECLA FOUNDRY,

Carson St., 9th Ward, near A. V. R. R.

MANUFACTURER OF

Hammer Dies, Steel Moulds,

Rolling Mill and Machine Castings generally.

JOBBING WORK promptly attended to. Orders solicited and carefully and satisfactorily executed.

HOMER C. DRAVO .... CHARLES DONNELLY

GREENWOOD FOUNDRY.

DRAVO & DONNELLY.

Jobbing and Machinery Castings,

Light or heavy, of either Malleable or Grey Iron, of all patterns, sizes and styles, suited to every purpose, made to order.

Office, 250 Liberty Street,

(Academy of Music Building.)

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAVY ORDNANCE

AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS. Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK, BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS. REPAIRS attended to promptly. As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry. Having disposed of our old stock, we are prepared, with NEW AND IMPROVED patterns, constructed under the supervision of Mr. ERNEST, to furnish NAIL MACHINES at short notice.

A. BRADLEY .... W. TANKIN .... J. S. [illegible]

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.

Manufacture every variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves), INDIANA VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves). Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.

DUQUESNE IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

HAILMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Springs, Axles

PLOUGH, SPRING AND A. B. STEEL, &C.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 77 Water Street.

PITTSBURGH.

JARED M. BRUSH .... EDMUND T. BRUSH

JARED M. BRUSH & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Tanks, Sheet Iron Works, &c.

61 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY AND ROLL WORKS,

880 Penn Street.

BOLLMAN, BOYD & BAGALEY.

Chill Rolls, Mill Castings, Roll Lathes, &c.

THOS. CARLIN,

FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

SANDUSKY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., manufacturer of ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS, SASH WEIGHTS, PULLEYS, of all sizes, GRATE BARS, WAGON BOXES, SHAFTING. Also have on hand and make to order STEAM ENGINES, of all dimensions.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Venango City

Connecting with Trains East and West on the Warren and Franklin Railroad; also with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

On and after TUESDAY, 14th January, 1868, the Passenger Trains will leave from and arrive at the Pittsburgh Depot, corner Canal and Pike Streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Ven. City	7:10 A. M.	7:25 P. M.
Express	12:40 P. M.	[illegible]
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:40 P. M.	[illegible]
First Soda Works Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second Soda Works Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hulton Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Church Train leaves Soda Works at [illegible] A. M., arriving in Pittsburgh at [illegible] A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at [illegible] P. M., arriving at Soda Works at [illegible] P. M.

[illegible], Supt.

1867. 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W., AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

From November 18th, 1867, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago Ex.	[illegible]
Cleveland Ex.	[illegible]	Cleveland Ex.	[illegible]
Erie & Ygs. Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago Ex.	[illegible]
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	[illegible]	Wheeling Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Mail	[illegible]	Chicago Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Ex.	[illegible]	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	[illegible]
Pitts. & Cl. Ex.	[illegible]	Erie & Ygs. Ex.	[illegible]
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	[illegible]	Chicago Ex.	[illegible]
Chicago Ex.	[illegible]	Pitts. & Cl. Ex.	[illegible]
Wh. & Erie Ex.	[illegible]		
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Leetsdale	[illegible]	N. Brit'n	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	Wellsville	[illegible]
Wellsv'e Acc.	[illegible]	New Castle	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac.	[illegible]	Leetsdale	[illegible]
N. Brit'n	[illegible]	N. Briton	[illegible]
N. Brit'n	[illegible]	Leetsdale	[illegible]
Leetsdale	[illegible]		

[illegible] p. m. Chicago Express leaves daily. [illegible] a. m. Chicago Ex. arrives daily.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot as follows, Pittsburgh time:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail Express	2:15 A. M.	2:35 P. M.
Fast Line	1:00 A. M.	7:35 P. M.
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed Way	[illegible]	6:50 P. M.
McDonald's Acc. No. 1	11:10 A. M.	6:50 P. M.
Steubenville Accomod'n	3:35 P. M.	9:10 A. M.
McDonald's Acc. No. 2	5:35 P. M.	7:30 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Sunday Express leaves at 2:50 P. M., arriving in Cincinnati at 6:50 A. M. next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:35 P. M.

The 2:10 A. M. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at [illegible] the same evening, 8 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHER ROUTES.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the office of the

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R.

Union Depot, (south side.)

S. D. ROTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.

A. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.

JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

On and after OCTOBER 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty Sts., as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail Train	[illegible]	Day Express	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	Wall's No. 1	[illegible]
Wall's No. 1	[illegible]	Mail Train	[illegible]
Wall's No. 2	[illegible]	Wall's No. 2	[illegible]
Wall's No. 3	[illegible]	Cincinnati Ex.	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex.	[illegible]	Wall's No. 3	[illegible]
Johnstown Ac.	[illegible]	Johnstown Ac.	[illegible]
Phila. Express	[illegible]	Wall's No. 4	[illegible]
Wall's No. 4	[illegible]	Phila. Ex.	[illegible]
Wall's No. 5	[illegible]	Wall's No. 5	[illegible]
Wall's No. 6	[illegible]	Wall's No. 6	[illegible]
Altoona Accom.	[illegible]	Fast Line	[illegible]
Emigrant train	10:20 p m	Wall's No. 7	[illegible]

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:25 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's station at 1:50 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily, except Monday; Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday, all other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 4, 1867, Trains of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpe's No 1	[illegible]	Mail	[illegible]
Freeport No. 1	[illegible]	Sharpe's No 1	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	Freeport No 1	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	Express	[illegible]
Sharpe's No 2	[illegible]	Harmary's Ac	[illegible]
Freeport No. 2	[illegible]	Sharpe's No 2	[illegible]
Harmary's Ac	[illegible]	Freeport No 2	[illegible]

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at [illegible] a. m., reaching Allegheny City at [illegible]. Leaves Allegheny City at [illegible] and arrive at Allegheny Junction at [illegible].

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut Street, Herr's, Bennett's, Pine Creek, Glade Mills and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at the Stations specified on tickets.

The train leaving Allegheny City at [illegible] connects at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown.

Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 1 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Sup't., Altoona, Pa.

NEW EXPRESS ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS!

Completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On and after MONDAY, December 23d, the trains on the road will run through to Venango City, opposite Oil City.

The Adams Express Company,

Having facilities on all passenger trains, will be prepared to do a general EXPRESS FORWARDING BUSINESS by this Direct Route between Pittsburgh and the Oil Regions. Messengers leave twice daily for Oil City and all intermediate points.

RATES REDUCED.

For particulars, inquire of

GEORGE BINGHAM, AGENT.

SMOKY HILL ROUTE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY,

EASTERN DIVISION.

THE SHORTEST AND MOST RELIABLE ROUTE from the East to all points in

COLORADO, NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, UTAH, ARIZONA, WASHINGTON, NEW MEXICO, IDAHO, OREGON.

Two trains leave State Line and Leavenworth daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the arrival of trains of Pacific Railroad from St. Louis, and Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad from Quincy, connecting at Lawrence, Topeka and Wamego with Stages for all points in Kansas. At end of track west of Ellsworth with the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY LINE OF OVERLAND MAIL AND EXPRESS COACHES FOR

DENVER, SALT LAKE,

AND ALL POINTS IN THE TERRITORIES, and with SANDERSON'S TRI-WEEKLY LINE OF COACHES for Fort Union, Bent's Fort, Taos, Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and all points in Arizona and New Mexico.

With the recent additions of rolling stock and equipment, and the arrangements made with responsible Overland Transportation Lines from its western terminus, this road now offers unequalled facilities for the transmission of freight to the Far West.

Tickets for sale at all the principal offices in the United States and Canadas.

Be sure and ASK FOR TICKETS VIA THE SMOKY HILL ROUTE, UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

A. ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

J. H. WEBSTER, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

TWICE A WEEK.

THE INMAN LINE,

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY—EVERY WEDNESDAY—carrying U. S. Mails. Tickets sold to and from Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. Apply at the Company's office.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

Exclusive Agent to Book Cabin Passenger

58 FIFTH STREET,

Adams Express Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the sole Agency for the sale of the celebrated

COPLEY POT CLAY,

Are now prepared to furnish it in any quantity to those wishing to procure this superior article. During fifteen years' use of this we have arrived at such proportions as we believe makes it a better article for pots than any in the market. Having secured an average of [illegible] months for each pot, and some lasting as long as eight and ten months. We will furnish receipts for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to persons purchasing. The Clay is ground and moulded in lumps for delivery.

DITHRIDGE & SON,

Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

Office—[illegible] PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention.

Cure warranted or money refunded. Office hours—7 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Address letters DR. W., [illegible] Penn street.